
Appendix A. Main Study Survey Instruments

There were six versions of both the base and scope questionnaires. Within the base and scope questionnaires, each version differed in the tax amounts used. The tax amounts were randomly assigned to respondents, and every 1/3 of respondents received the scope questionnaire; the other 2/3 of respondents received the base questionnaire. The tax amounts used in the questionnaires are listed in Table A.1.

Table A.1. Tax amounts by version

Version	Tax amount
1	\$10
2	\$45
3	\$80
4	\$125
5	\$205
6	\$405

A.1 Base Questionnaire and Show Cards

Instructions to Interviewer:

BOLD CAPITAL ITALICS ARE INSTRUMENT FLOW AND CARD INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT READ question answer categories in **BOLD CAPITAL letters**.

NEVER read DO NOT KNOW answer response

START INTERVIEW TIME: : _____ A.M P.M :

SECTION 1

Q1-Q6. To begin with, I'd like to ask you about some issues in Oklahoma. Some of them may be important to you personally. Others may not be important to you personally.

***SHOW CARD A***

First, how important to you is (READ X'd ITEM)? Not important at all, slightly important, moderately important, very important, or extremely important? (RANDOMIZE ORDER AND RECORD ORDER)

	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	MODERATELY IMPORTANT	VERY IMPORTANT	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	<i>DON'T KNOW</i>
Q1. Improving education in public schools	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q2. Reducing water pollution in Oklahoma lakes and rivers	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q3 Improving local libraries	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q4 Reducing crime	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q5 Helping farmers increase their incomes	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q6 Reducing state income taxes	1	2	3	4	5	8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q7-Q12. The State of Oklahoma spends tax money on many programs for many different purposes. I'm going to read you a list of some of these programs. For each one, please tell me whether you think the State should spend more money on this, less money on it, or about what is being spent now.

First, (ITEM) [IF MORE/LESS]: A lot more/less or a little more/less?

(RANDOMIZE ORDER AND RECORD ORDER)

Q7. Building new state prisons

LESS1
 WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2
 MORE3

IF Q7 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1
 A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q7 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3
 A LOT MORE4

Q8. Repairing roads

LESS1
 WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2
 MORE3

IF Q8 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1
 A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q8 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3
 A LOT MORE4

Q9. Salaries for professors at state universities

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE 3.....

IF Q9 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q9 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q10. Health care for children

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE3

IF Q10 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q10 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q11. Cleaning up pollution

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE3

IF Q11 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q11 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q12. State parks

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE.....3

IF Q12 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q12 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

These are just a few of the things the State of Oklahoma spends tax money on.

Sometimes, the State considers starting a new program. The State does not want to start a new program unless people are willing to pay for it. One way for the State to find out about this is to give people like you information about a program, so you can make up your own mind about it.

Some people think the program they are asked about is not needed. **(STOP)** Others think it is. We want to get the opinions of all kinds of people.

Q13. Before today, had you ever been interviewed like this to get your opinion about whether the State should or should not spend tax money for a particular purpose?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

In the past, people have been asked about various types of programs. The particular program I am going to ask you about involves water in Oklahoma. I'll begin by telling you about a situation, and I will tell you how it came about. Then I'll ask you to vote for or against something the state could do to deal with the situation. I will also ask you to tell me why you feel the way you do. Your vote today will help the state decide what to do and may affect your taxes.

I'll read this information to you slowly to make it easy for you to understand it and think about it. If I go too fast or if you'd like me to repeat something, please just let me know, so I can slow down and read it again. And when I ask you questions later, it's important that you take as much time as you would like to think carefully about each question and give me as accurate an answer as you can. Is that ok?



SHOW CARD B

This map shows the main rivers and lakes in Oklahoma. The box ***(POINT)*** shows an area of eastern Oklahoma that we will talk about.



SHOW CARD C

This map shows this area in greater detail ***(POINT TO INSET MAP)***. Here is the Illinois River ***(POINT)***.

Many small creeks flow into it ***(POINT TO SMALLER CREEKS)***.

Two of the largest are Flint Creek ***(POINT TO FLINT CREEK)*** and Barren Fork Creek. ***(POINT TO BARREN FORK CREEK)***

From now on, when I say the river ***(POINT TO "THE RIVER")***, I will mean to include the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, and the many smaller creeks flowing into them. ***(POINT TO BIG CIRCLE LABELED "RIVER")***

Water from the river flows into Tenkiller Lake ***(POINT)*** and is stopped by the dam here ***(POINT TO DAM AND CIRCLE AROUND THE LAKE LABELED "LAKE")***.

The part of the Illinois River ***(POINT)*** within Oklahoma above the lake is about 60 miles long.

Tenkiller Lake is about 28 miles long. Many miles of creeks flow into the river and lake.

Near the river and lake are the city of Tahlequah ***(POINT)***, smaller cities, farms, ranches, and private homes.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD C

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the water in the river was clear most of the time, and it was easy to see rocks on the bottom.

Smallmouth bass and other fish had lived in the river for centuries. They ate small animals and insects living in the river.

In the lake, the water was clear enough so you could see down about 10 feet.

Many largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and other fish were there, and they also ate small animals, insects, and plants living in the water and on the bottom.

Many people visited the area around the river and lake for sightseeing, fishing, canoeing, boating, and other activities.

Q14. Have you ever visited the Illinois River or the creeks flowing into it?

YES1

NO.....0 (SKIP TO Q15)

Q14A. In what year did you first visit there? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

Q14B. In what year was your most recent visit? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

Q15. Have you ever visited Tenkiller Lake?

YES1

NO.....0 (SKIP to SECTION 2)

Q15A. In what year did you first visit there? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

Q15B. In what year was your most recent visit? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

SECTION 2

In 1970, Oklahoma passed a law naming some rivers in the state “Scenic Rivers.” The lawmakers said that these rivers possessed such unique natural scenic beauty, fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreational values that they deserve special protection for the benefit of the people of Oklahoma.



SHOW CARD D

This map shows all the rivers in Oklahoma that have been officially named Scenic Rivers.

Flint Creek (***POINT TO FLINT CREEK ON CARD D***),

the Illinois River (***POINT TO ILLINOIS RIVER ON CARD D***),

and Barren Fork Creek (***POINT TO BARREN FORK CREEK ON CARD D***)

were all named “scenic rivers” by the State.

The lawmakers also named three other rivers as “scenic rivers:”

Little Lee Creek, (***POINT***),

Lee Creek (***POINT***),

and Upper Mountain Fork River (***POINT***).



UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD D

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q16. Before today, did you know that the Illinois River had been named a Scenic River?

YES1

NO.....0

During the years since around 1960, people have continued to visit the river and lake, but the river and lake have changed a lot over the last 50 years.



SHOW R CARD E

Here are two pictures that show you how the river has changed.

On the left is a picture showing what the river looks like when the water is clear and there is little algae. **(POINT TO PICTURE ON LEFT)**. This is just meant to give you an idea of what the river usually looked like in around 1960.

The picture on the right shows another part of the river recently with algae in it **(POINT TO PICTURE ON RIGHT)**. This kind of algae grows along the edges and on the rocks at the bottom of the river. This amount of algae is most often seen between March and June. During the rest of the year there is usually a lot less. Algae can grow in water that stands still and in water that is flowing, as shown in the picture.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD E



SHOW R CARD F

Here are a couple of recent pictures of the river showing closer views of rocks on the bottom.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON LEFT) The picture on the left shows a close view of the river's bottom with little algae.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON RIGHT) The picture on the right shows a place where algae has grown on the rocks at the bottom.



WAIT FOR R TO FINISH REVIEWING

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Algae also floats in the water and can make the water look murky. The water in the river used to be clear most of the time. Now, during summer, the water is sometimes murky because of algae.

Algae on the bottom and in the water has changed the types of plants and animals that live in the river. There are now fewer of the smallmouth bass, other fish, and small plants than used to live in the river. In some places, the algae uses up most of the oxygen in the water. Low oxygen causes fish to grow more slowly. And in some places, some species have probably disappeared completely because of the algae.

The lake has also changed. Although in around 1960, people could usually see down about 10 feet in the lake, now in the summer people can often see down less than 3 feet where the river comes in. As you move closer to the dam, there is less and less algae. Near the dam, people can still see down about 6 feet most of the time in the summer. In the winter, the water is clearer and people can usually see down about 10 feet throughout the lake.

**SHOW R CARD G**

Here are some pictures that show how the lake has changed.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON LEFT) On the left is a recent picture to give you an idea of how the lake used to look most of the time in around 1960.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON RIGHT) The picture on the right shows how the lake sometimes looks these days, because the water is murky from algae.

**UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD G****FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE**

In the shallow areas around the edge of the lake, the bottom is often covered with algae between spring and fall.

In many parts of the lake where the oxygen and temperature were ideal for smallmouth bass and other types of fish people catch, there is now so little oxygen during the summer that these areas are no longer ideal for these fish. Under such conditions, smallmouth bass and the other types of fish grow slower and there are fewer of them.

In large areas on the bottom of Tenkiller Lake, there are a lot fewer insects and small animals than are in lakes with less algae.

Some other types of fish, such as largemouth bass, have increased in numbers and are growing more quickly.

Q17. Before today, had you heard anything about the changes in the river or lake that I just described?

YES1

NO.....0

Q17A)

DON'T KNOW.....8

(Skip over

Q17A. What had you heard?

Q18. (ONLY ASK OF RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED YES TO EITHER Q14 OR Q15) Have you personally seen any of these changes in the river or lake, or have you not seen any of these changes?

YES, I HAVE SEEN THESE CHANGES1

NO, I HAVE NOT SEEN THEM.....0

Q18A)

DON'T KNOW.....8

} *(Skip over*

Q18A. What changes have you seen?



SHOW CARD H

This card shows what I just told you.

(POINT TO ROW 1) Around 1960, the water was usually clear, and now, during the summer, it is sometimes murky from algae.

(POINT TO ROW 2) Around 1960, there was little algae on the bottom of the river and now, between March and June, there is more algae.

(POINT TO ROW 3) Around 1960, there was little algae around the edges of the lake, and now, during the summer, there is more algae.

(POINT TO ROW 4) Around 1960, species that live most easily in water with little algae were common and now they are less common.

(POINT TO ROW 5) Around 1960, there was plenty of oxygen in the water. Now, in large parts of the river and lake, there is not enough oxygen, so some fish grow slower and there are fewer of them.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD H

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q19. Is there anything I have told you about the river or lake that you would like me to repeat?

YES1

NO.....0 **SKIP TO SECTION 3**

Q19A. What is that?

SECTION 3

Many scientists have studied why these changes have taken place in the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake.

Some of these scientists work for the State of Oklahoma; others work at Oklahoma universities, other universities, and research organizations.

They agree that the river and lake have been changing gradually because of human activities.

Some of the changes were caused by the increasing number of chickens and turkeys being grown in the area around the river and lake. About 140 million chickens and turkeys are now raised each year near the river in Oklahoma and Arkansas. This produces more than 300 thousand tons of what is called “poultry litter” each year. Poultry litter is chicken and turkey droppings mixed with wood shavings and other things put on the floors of poultry houses.

For many years, the people growing chickens and turkeys have collected the poultry litter and spread it on nearby land. Most of this land is used to grow grass for cattle and other animals. The litter contains phosphorus and nitrogen, which help grass to grow. But now, there is much more phosphorus than the grass can use. Rain washes some of this excess phosphorus into the river and lake. Once there, this phosphorus acts as a fertilizer to help more algae to grow on rocks and in the water.

Scientists have measured how much phosphorus comes into the river and lake from different sources. They have found that about 60% of the phosphorus in the river and lake is from chickens and turkeys. The other 40% comes from sewage treatment plants, fertilizers bought in stores, and other sources.

Phosphorus in the river and lake is what’s causing more algae to grow, to coat rocks, and to make the water murky. This affects the fish, other animals, insects, and small plants in the ways I described earlier.

Q20. Before today, had you heard anything about why there is now more phosphorus in the river and lake than in around 1960?

YES1

NO.....0 **SKIP TO
SECTION 4**

DON’T KNOW.....8 **SKIP TO SECTION
4**

Q20A. What had you heard?

SECTION 4



SHOW CARD 1

Many of the other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma do not have excess algae. These are shown in blue on this map (***POINT TO BLUE AREAS***). These include the other Scenic Rivers: Little Lee Creek, Lee Creek, and Upper Mountain Fork River (***POINT TO OTHER SCENIC RIVERS***).

Some rivers and lakes do have excess algae. These are shown in yellow on this map (***POINT TO YELLOW AREAS***). The excess algae has caused changes in those places like the changes that have happened in the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake. In nearby states, there are also some water bodies that have excess algae, and some water bodies that are clear.

The excess algae in the rivers and lakes shown in yellow on the map is caused by phosphorus coming from various sources, and the state of Oklahoma is taking actions to reduce the amount of new phosphorus that goes into these rivers and lakes from these other sources.

For example, sewage treatment plants are being improved. And State environmental agencies will enforce new rules so that other fertilizers do less harm.

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

The state is doing additional things to reduce phosphorus in the Illinois River, Flint Creek, and Barren Fork Creek, because Oklahoma law requires that these Scenic Rivers be kept clean. Tenkiller Lake is also a very popular place for people to visit and for recreation, so the State is putting extra effort into reducing phosphorus there as well.

The state has asked a federal court to stop all future spreading of poultry litter on land around the river and lake. The court is expected to make a decision about the ban by the end of the year. The ban would immediately stop spreading in both Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The ban and the other things being done will greatly reduce the amount of new phosphorus put onto land and in the river and lake in the future, but a lot of phosphorus that was spread on the land in the past will remain there. For many years, it will continue to wash into the river and lake when it rains.

The purpose of this interview is to find out whether you think the State should or should not do something else as well. The excess phosphorus could be removed by putting alum on the land and in the water. I will tell you about what alum is and how it could be used to remove the excess phosphorus in a moment.

After I tell you about the situation, I will ask you to vote on whether the state should or should not put alum on the land and in the water in order to return the river and lake to around 1960 conditions faster. Your vote will help state officials to decide whether to carry out the alum treatments.

Q21. Before today, had you ever heard of alum?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW8

Alum is a naturally occurring mineral. Deposits of it are in the ground in many places around the world.

Alum is safe for humans.



SHOW CARD J

Alum is in many products that people use, including food. For example, alum is used to keep pickles crisp, and you can buy alum powder at the grocery store for many uses, including cooking and making “play dough” for children.

WAIT UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD J

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Also, water treatment plants in the U.S. and other countries have used alum to clean drinking water for more than 80 years.

When alum is put into river or lake water that contains phosphorus, the alum attaches to the phosphorus to form harmless particles that fall to the bottom and blend into the dirt there. So if alum were put into the river and lake, the phosphorus there could no longer help algae to grow and there would then be a lot less algae in the water.

If alum is put on land, it attaches to phosphorus in the soil to form harmless particles. When these particles wash into rivers and lakes, the particles sink to the bottom and do not help algae to grow.

So to reduce algae in the river and lake, alum could be spread on the land and on the water.

Here’s how the alum treatments could be done.

The Army Corps of Engineers operates the lake, and they would work with the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality to spread the alum.

Crews of people would be hired and trained to use trucks to put alum on the land.

Specially designed boats would spread alum on the lake.

Alum would also remove phosphorus from river water flowing into Oklahoma from Arkansas. Dispensers would be put near the border to spread alum on the water when sensors find lots of phosphorus in it.

For more than 35 years, alum has been used successfully and safely to remove phosphorus and reduce algae in many states, such as Colorado, Texas, Missouri, South Dakota, Florida, Wisconsin, and Washington. Those states had some rivers and lakes with lots of algae like the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake. Experiences in those states have convinced scientists that alum does not harm fish or other things living in water, and that alum treatments here in Oklahoma could safely return the river and lake to what they were like in around 1960.

Putting alum on the land and in the water would have some undesirable effects. The alum would be a white powder on the land surface until rains carry it down into the soil. After alum is put into the river and lake, it would make the water cloudy for a few hours until it settles to the bottom. And if anyone were to drink the lake water in the first hour, it might taste bitter.

Alum treatments would be needed for 5 years to remove all the excess phosphorus now on the land and in the water.



SHOW R CARD K

This card summarizes what I just told you.

(POINT TO ROW 1) A court-ordered ban would stop spreading of poultry litter near the river and lake in Oklahoma and Arkansas. This will occur even if alum treatments are not done.

(POINT TO ROW 2) Alum could be spread on land from trucks.

(POINT TO ROW 3) Alum could be spread on the lake from boats.

(POINT TO ROW 4) Alum could be sprayed in river water flowing into Oklahoma from Arkansas.

(POINT TO ROW 5) Alum treatments would need to be done for 5 years to remove all the excess phosphorus.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD K

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

If the federal court bans spreading of litter, alum treatments could begin soon after that.

**SHOW CARD L (TIMELINE 1)**

As a result of alum treatments, the river would be back to what it was like in around 1960 (**POINT TO 1960**) about 10 years from now (**POINT TO 10 YEARS**). And the lake would be back to what it was like in around 1960 (**POINT TO 1960**) about 20 years from now (**POINT TO 20 YEARS**). Water in the river and lake would then be clear nearly all the time, and there would be little algae in the water and on the bottom. There would then be plenty of oxygen in the water. Species of fish, insects, small animals, and small plants that used to be common would slowly increase in numbers, replacing those that live in water with lots of algae. There would be fewer of some species, such as largemouth bass.

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Alum would only do this if much less new phosphorus is put on the land and in the water in the future. So no alum would be put out until after a court bans spreading of poultry litter.

Q22. Before today, had you heard that alum could reduce algae in water?

YES1

NO0 **SKIP TO SECTION 5.1**

Q22A. What had you heard?

SECTION 5.1

The river and lake will go back to what they were like in around 1960 without alum, but it will take longer.

Scientists say that if spreading of poultry litter is banned, natural processes will allow the river and lake to gradually return to what they were like in around 1960, even with no alum treatments.

Rain would slowly wash the phosphorus into the river and lake for many years. Each year, a little less phosphorus would be washed into the river and lake.

Because the river flows into the lake, the phosphorus in the river would be washed into the lake and would be kept there by the dam. The phosphorus would sink to the bottom of the lake and would slowly be covered by dirt, which would eventually seal it off, so that it could not help algae to grow.



SHOW CARD M (TIMELINE 2)

Without alum treatments, it will take about 50 years (**POINT**) for the river to get back to what it was like in around 1960 (**POINT TO 1960**) instead of about 10 years (**POINT**). That is about 40 years longer. It will take the lake about 60 years (**Point**) to get back to what it was like in around 1960 (**POINT TO 1960**) instead of about 20 years (**POINT**). That is also about 40 years longer.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD M

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q23. Would you like me to repeat anything that I just told you?

YES1

NO.....0 **SKIP TO SECTION 6**

Q23A. What would you like me to repeat?

SECTION 6

If a court bans spreading of poultry litter, the industry will have to safely get rid of all the litter they produce from now on. The industry will have to pay for this, and the river and lake will naturally return to what they were like in around 1960. If the people of Oklahoma want this to happen 40 years sooner, there will be an additional cost for the alum treatments. Oklahoma taxpayers will have to pay some of this cost because many chicken and turkey farms have gone out of business over the years. In addition, many other Oklahomans contributed to the excess phosphorus through sewage and their use of fertilizer.

We are interviewing people in Oklahoma to ask them to vote on whether the state should or should not put alum on the land and in the water. Your vote today will affect whether or not alum treatments are done.

The state does not want to start the program unless it has all the funds needed to buy the equipment, hire and train the staff, and complete the 5 years of alum treatments. To pay for this, Oklahoma taxpayers would pay a one-time tax added to their state income tax bill next year. The cost to your household would be \$ **(BIDAMNT)**. The money would go into a special trust fund that can be used only for alum treatments. This is the only payment that would be required. Because alum would work only after spreading of new poultry litter is stopped, there would be no alum treatments and no new tax unless the court bans spreading of litter.

Voting for the program means **(PAUSE)** that it is worth it to you **(PAUSE)** for your household to pay the additional one-time tax of \$ **(BIDAMT)** **(PAUSE)** to return the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, the smaller creeks flowing into them, and Tenkiller Lake to what they were like in around 1960 40 years sooner.


On the other hand, there are reasons why you might vote against the alum treatments. For instance, you might think alum treatments are a bad idea. And, even if you think alum treatments are a good idea, you might vote against them because:

 **SHOW CARD N**

(POINT) Many rivers and lakes in Oklahoma do not have excess algae. 

(POINT) The other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma that do have excess algae would not be affected by these alum treatments. 

(POINT) Natural processes will return the river and lake to what they were like in around 1960 in 50 to 60 years without alum treatments. 

(POINT) If the state does increase your taxes, you might prefer that it spend the money on other environmental issues or on issues other than the environment. 

(POINT) Or the tax increase might be more than your household can afford to pay.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD N

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

In a moment, I'm going to ask you to vote. Before you vote, please think about what the alum treatments would do, the cost that your household would have to pay, and the other things you could spend the money on instead.

Voting "for" the alum treatments means that you want them to be done beginning next year if a court bans future spreading of poultry litter by December of this year.

Voting "against" the alum treatments means that you do not want them to be done.

W1. Now please tell me whether you vote for or against the alum treatments, which would cost your household a one time additional tax of \$ **(BIDAMT)**.

FOR.....1 **SKIP TO W3**

AGAINST0 **SKIP TO W1A**

DON'T KNOW (IF VOLUNTEERED)8 **SKIP TO W2**

W1A. Why did you vote against the alum treatments?

SKIP TO SECTION 7

W2. Could you tell me why you aren't sure? (BE SURE TO PROBE)

SKIP TO SECTION 7

W3. What would spreading alum do that made you vote for it? (**PROBE:** "Can you be more specific about what you have in mind?" "Anything else?" "What would spreading alum do that made you vote for it?")

SECTION 7**SHOW CARD O**

IF W1 = “FOR” OR “AGAINST” ASK Q24, ELSE GO TO Q25.

Q24. How sure are you that you want to vote (FOR/AGAINST) the alum treatments? Not sure at all, slightly sure, moderately sure, very sure, or extremely sure?

- NOT SURE AT ALL1
- SLIGHTLY SURE.....2
- MODERATELY SURE.....3
- VERY SURE4
- EXTREMELY SURE5
- DON'T KNOW8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Now I would like to ask you some questions about what you were thinking when you decided how to vote.

**SHOW CARD P**

Q25. After spreading of litter is banned, how serious did you think the effects of algae in the river would be if no alum treatments are done? Not serious at all, slightly serious, moderately serious, very serious, or extremely serious?

- NOT SERIOUS AT ALL.....1
- SLIGHTLY SERIOUS2
- MODERATELY SERIOUS3
- VERY SERIOUS4
- EXTREMELY SERIOUS.....5
- DON'T KNOW8

Q26. After spreading of litter is banned, how serious did you think the effects of algae in the lake would be if no alum treatments are done? Not serious at all, slightly serious, moderately serious, very serious, or extremely serious?

NOT SERIOUS AT ALL.....1

SLIGHTLY SERIOUS2

MODERATELY SERIOUS3

VERY SERIOUS4

EXTREMELY SERIOUS.....5

DON'T KNOW.....8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q27. When you decided how to vote, did you think that alum treatments would be done only if a court bans spreading of litter, or did you think that the alum treatments might be done anyway?

ONLY WITH BAN.....1

MIGHT BE DONE WITHOUT BAN0

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q28. When you decided how to vote, did you think that phosphorus had caused the changes in the river and lake I told you about, or did you think that phosphorus had not caused those changes?

PHOSPHORUS HAD CAUSED THE CHANGES1

PHOSPHORUS HAD NOT CAUSED THE CHANGES0

(IF VOLUNTEERED): I DIDN'T THINK ANY CHANGES HAD TAKEN PLACE.....3

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q29. When you decided how to vote, did you think that it would take about 50 years for the river to get back to around 1960 conditions without alum treatments, or did you think it might take less time or more time?

ABOUT 50 YEARS FOR THE RIVER1

LESS TIME2

MORE TIME0

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q30. Now let's turn to the lake. I told you it would take about 60 years for the lake to return to what it was like in around 1960 without alum treatments. When you decided how to vote, did you think that it would take about 60 years, or did you think it would take less time or more time?

ABOUT 60 YEARS FOR THE LAKE1

LESS TIME2

MORE TIME0

DON'T KNOW.....8

**SHOW CARD Q**

Q31. When you decided how to vote, how well did you think that alum treatments would work at reducing algae in the water? Not well at all, slightly well, moderately well, very well, or extremely well?

Not well at all.....1

Slightly well.....2

Moderately well.....3

Very well.....4

Extremely well.....5

DON'T KNOW.....8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q32. When you decided how to vote, did you think that if the alum treatments are done, your household would have to pay the amount I told you, more than that amount, or less than that amount?

THE AMOUNT YOU TOLD ME.....1

MORE THAN THE AMOUNT.....2

LESS THAN THE AMOUNT.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q33. When you decided how to vote, did you think that the extra tax money would be used for alum treatments to reduce algae in only Tenkiller Lake and the Illinois River and creeks flowing into it, or did you think some of this money would be used clean up other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma as well?

WOULD BE USED ONLY IN TENKILLER
LAKE, THE ILLINOIS RIVER, AND
CREEKS FLOWING INTO THEM.....1

WOULD BE USED FOR OTHER RIVERS AND
LAKES.....0

Q34. When you decided how to vote, did you think that if the alum treatments are done successfully for the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake, this would or would not increase the chances that other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma would get alum treatments later?

WOULD.....1

WOULD NOT0

DON'T KNOW.....8



SHOW CARD R

Q35. In general, how much do you believe what university scientists say? Not at all, a little, a moderate amount, a lot, or a great deal?

NOT AT ALL1

A LITTLE2

A MODERATE AMOUNT3

A LOT4

A GREAT DEAL5

Q36. In general, how much do you believe what the people who run Oklahoma state government say? Not at all, a little, a moderate amount, a lot, or a great deal?

NOT AT ALL1

A LITTLE2

A MODERATE AMOUNT3

A LOT4

A GREAT DEAL5

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q37. There are different ways for people to pay for new programs to protect the environment.
(PAUSE) One way is for the government to pay the cost. This will raise everyone's taxes.
(PAUSE) The other way is for businesses to pay the cost. This will make prices go up for everyone.

If you had to choose, would you prefer to pay for new environmental programs through higher income taxes or through higher prices?

THROUGH HIGHER INCOME TAXES1
 THROUGH HIGHER PRICES2
 (VOL) NO PREFERENCE.....3
 (VOL) DON'T KNOW8

Q38. During the last 12 months, how many times have you gone to any river or lake for sightseeing, fishing, boating, swimming, or any other type of recreation?

_____ TIMES
 DON'T KNOW8

Q39. During the last 12 months, have you taken a trip away from home to observe birds or wildlife?

YES1
 NO.....0
 DON'T KNOW8

Q40. During a typical month, how many times do you watch television programs or read about wild animals or birds?

_____ TIMES
 DON'T KNOW8



SHOW CARD S

Q41. Would you say you think of yourself as not an environmentalist at all, slightly an environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, or a very strong environmentalist?

NOT AN ENVIRONMENTALIST AT ALL.....1
SLIGHTLY AN ENVIRONMENTALIST.....2
A MODERATE ENVIRONMENTALIST.....3
A STRONG ENVIRONMENTALIST4
A VERY STRONG ENVIRONMENTALIST5
DON'T KNOW.....8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

SECTION 8

Now, I have just a few questions about your background.

Q42. First, in total, how many years have you lived in Oklahoma?

YEARS _____

Q43. Do you intend to move outside of Oklahoma in the next year?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q44. In what month and year were you born?

MONTH / YEAR / ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Q45. What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

MARK ONE BOX. IF CURRENTLY ENROLLED, MARK THE PREVIOUS GRADE OF HIGHEST DEGREE RECEIVED.

☐ NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

☐ NURSERY SCHOOL TO 4TH GRADE

☐ 5TH GRADE OR 6TH GRADE

☐ 7TH GRADE OR 8TH GRADE

☐ 9TH GRADE

☐ 10TH GRADE

☐ 11TH GRADE

☐ 12TH GRADE, NO DIPLOMA

☐ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR THE EQUIVALENT (FOR EXAMPLE: GED)

☐ SOME COLLEGE CREDIT, BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR

-
- ☐ 1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE, NO DEGREE
- ☐ ASSOCIATE DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: AA, AS)
- ☐ BACHELOR'S DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: BA, AB, BS)
- ☐ MASTER'S DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ☐ PROFESSIONAL DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ☐ DOCTORATE DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: PhD, EdD)

Q46. Do you have children or stepchildren of any age, including anyone who lives outside your household?

YES1

NO.....0

Q47. Do you have any grandchildren?

YES1

NO.....0

Q48. Did anyone in your household pay Oklahoma state income taxes in 2007, either by having taxes withheld from your income or by sending money to the State with a tax form, or did no one in your household pay taxes last year?

YES, SOMEONE PAID TAXES1

NO, NO ONE PAID TAXES.....0 **SKIP TO Q50**

Q49. When you filed your state tax return for 2007, did you get a refund of all the money that you paid in before that?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q50. What language do you usually speak at home?

ENGLISH1

OTHER (SPECIFY).....2

Q51. Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

REFUSED.....9



SHOW CARD T

Q52. Please choose one or more of the races shown here that you consider yourself to be

White.....1

Black or African American.....2

American Indian or Alaska Native3

Asian4

Native Hawaiian or Other
Pacific Islanders.....5

Other (**RECORD**).....6

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q53. My next question is about your family income. This includes income from jobs, pensions, social security, interest, child support, dividends, profits from businesses or farms, or any other sources of income.

If you live alone, your family income is just your total income. If you live with other family members, your family income includes your total income plus the incomes of any of the family members who live with you.

During 2007, what was your total family income before taxes?

\$_____ **SKIP TO Q54.**

[IF R DECLINES TO REPORT A DOLLAR FIGURE, GO TO Q53A.]

Q53A. Was it \$40,000 or more in 2007?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO**SKIP TO Q53G**
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....**SKIP TO Q54**
- 9. REFUSED.....**SKIP TO Q54**

Q53B. Was it \$50,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO**SKIP TO Q54**
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....**SKIP TO Q54**
- 9. REFUSED.....**SKIP TO Q54**

Q53C. Was it \$60,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....**SKIP TO Q54**
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....**SKIP TO Q54**
- 9. REFUSED.....**SKIP TO Q54**

Q53D. Was it \$75,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53E. Was it \$100,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53F. Was it \$150,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53G Was it \$5,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53H. Was it \$10,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53I. Was it \$15,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53J. Was it \$20,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53K. Was it \$25,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53L. Was it \$30,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*

**SHOW CARD U**

Q54. How difficult would it be for your household to actually pay the additional tax of \$_(**BIDAMT**)? Would it be extremely difficult, very difficult, moderately difficult, slightly difficult, or not difficult at all?

Extremely difficult1
 Very difficult.....2
 Moderately difficult3
 Slightly difficult, or.....4
 Not difficult at all.....5
 DON'T KNOW.....8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

IF W1 = FOR, ASK Q55; OTHERWISE GO TO Q56

Q55. Now that you've had time to think a bit more about the situation, I'd like to give you a chance to change your answer to the voting question if you like. Here is the question one more time:

Now please tell me whether you vote for or against the alum treatments, which would cost your household a one time additional tax of \$ (**BIDAMT**).

FOR.....1 (**SKIP TO Q56**)
 AGAINST0 (**SKIP TO Q55A**)
 DON'T KNOW (IF VOLUNTEERED)8 (**SKIP TO Q56**)

Q55A. Why is that?

Q56. Thinking about all the information I gave you, overall, did it try to push you to vote one way or the other, or did it let you make up your own mind about which way to vote?

PUSHED ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.....1 **GO TO Q56A**
 LET ME MAKE UP OWN MIND0 **SKIP TO Q57**
 DON'T KNOW..... 8 **SKIP TO Q57**

Q56A. Which way did it try to push you to vote?

VOTE FOR THE ALUM TREATMENTS1 **GO TO 56B**

VOTE AGAINST THE ALUM
TREATMENTS2 **GO TO 56B**

OTHER (SPECIFY)3 **GO TO 57**

Q56B. Please tell me what made you think that it tried to push you to vote one way or the other.
(PROBE: “Can you be more specific about what you have in mind?” “Anything else?”)

Q57. In case my supervisor wants to confirm that we had this conversation, could you please tell me your full name and the best phone number to reach you at? (**RECORD FULL NAME AND PHONE NUMBER ON RECORD OF ACTIONS. DO NOT RECORD IT HERE.**)

RECORDED ON RECORD OF ACTION.....1

PHONE2

REFUSED.....3

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

INTERVIEW TIME: : A.M. P.M.

**INTERVIEWER, PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING ABOUT THE RESPONDENTS
BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT RESPONSE**

SECTION 9

INTERVIEW EVALUATION QUESTIONS

D1. What is Respondent's SEX

MALE1

FEMALE.....2

D2. How distracted was the respondent?

☐ EXTREMELY

☐ VERY

☐ MODERATELY

☐ SLIGHTLY

☐ NOT AT ALL

D3. How attentive was the respondent?

☐ EXTREMELY

☐ VERY

☐ MODERATELY

☐ SLIGHTLY

☐ NOT AT ALL

D4. How well did the respondent understand the material?

- ☐ EXTREMELY
- ☐ VERY
- ☐ MODERATELY
- ☐ SLIGHTLY
- ☐ NOT AT ALL

D5. Did the respondent say anything suggesting that he or she had any difficulty understanding what you told him or her?

YES1

NO.....0 (SKIP TO D6)

D5A. Describe the difficulties.

D6. Did the respondent have any difficulty understanding the vote questions?

YES1

NO.....0

D6A. Describe the difficulties.

D7. How impatient was the respondent?

EXTREMELY IMPATIENT.....1
VERY IMPATIENT2
MODERATELY IMPATIENT3
SLIGHTLY IMPATIENT4
NOT IMPATIENT AT ALL.....5

D8. How seriously did the respondent think about the decision about how to vote?

EXTREMELY SERIOUSLY1
VERY SERIOUSLY.....2
MODERATELY SERIOUSLY3
SLIGHTLY SERIOUSLY4
NOT AT ALL SERIOUSLY5

D9. Not counting you and the respondent, was anyone age 13 or older present when the respondent voted?

YES1
NO.....0
OTHERS CAME IN AND OUT3

D10. Do you have any other comments about this interview?

Show Cards

Not important at all

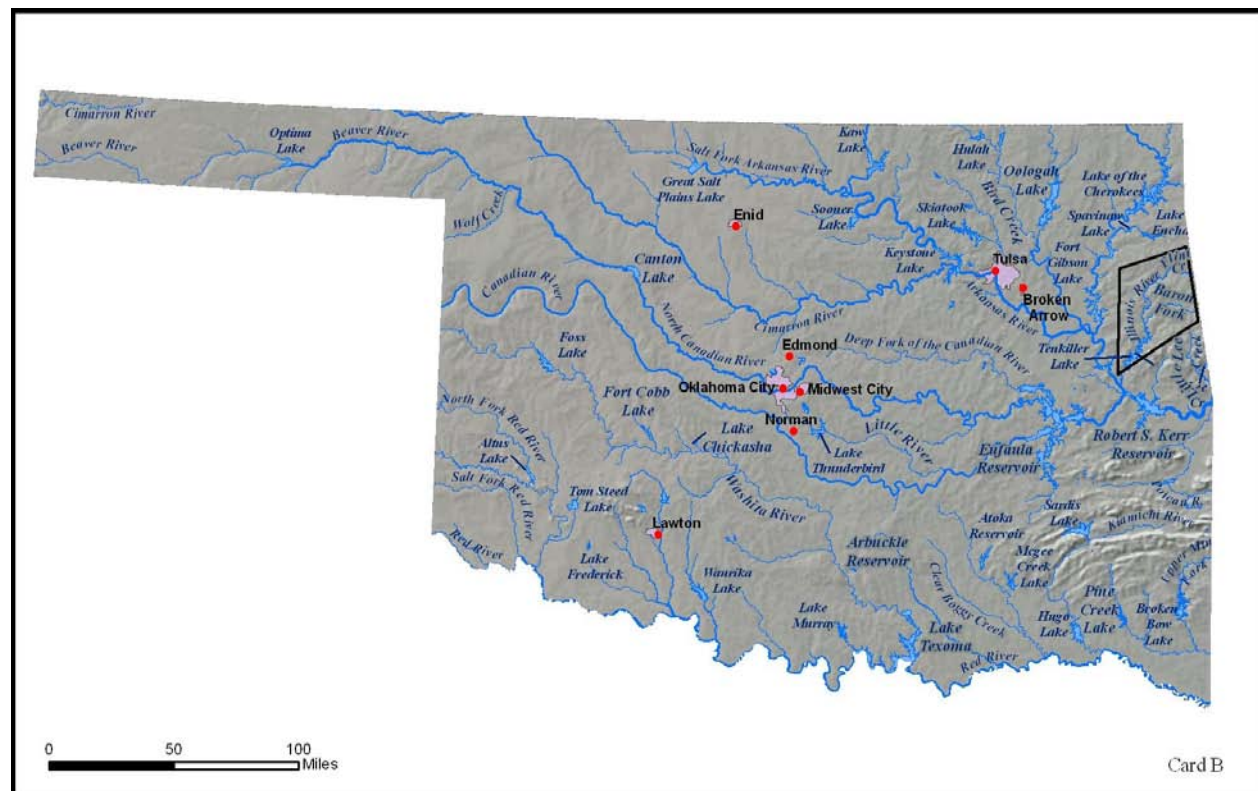
Slightly important

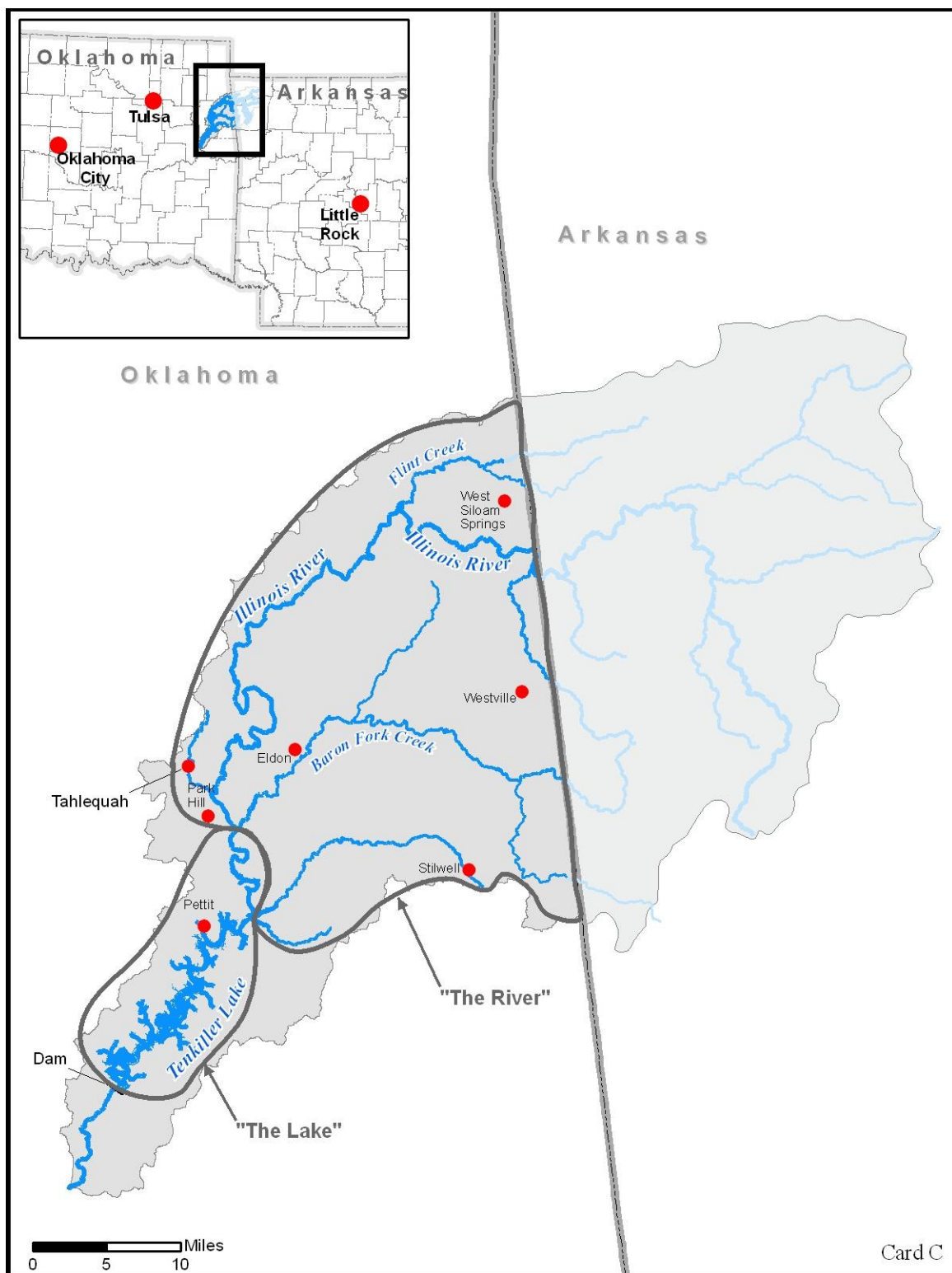
Moderately important

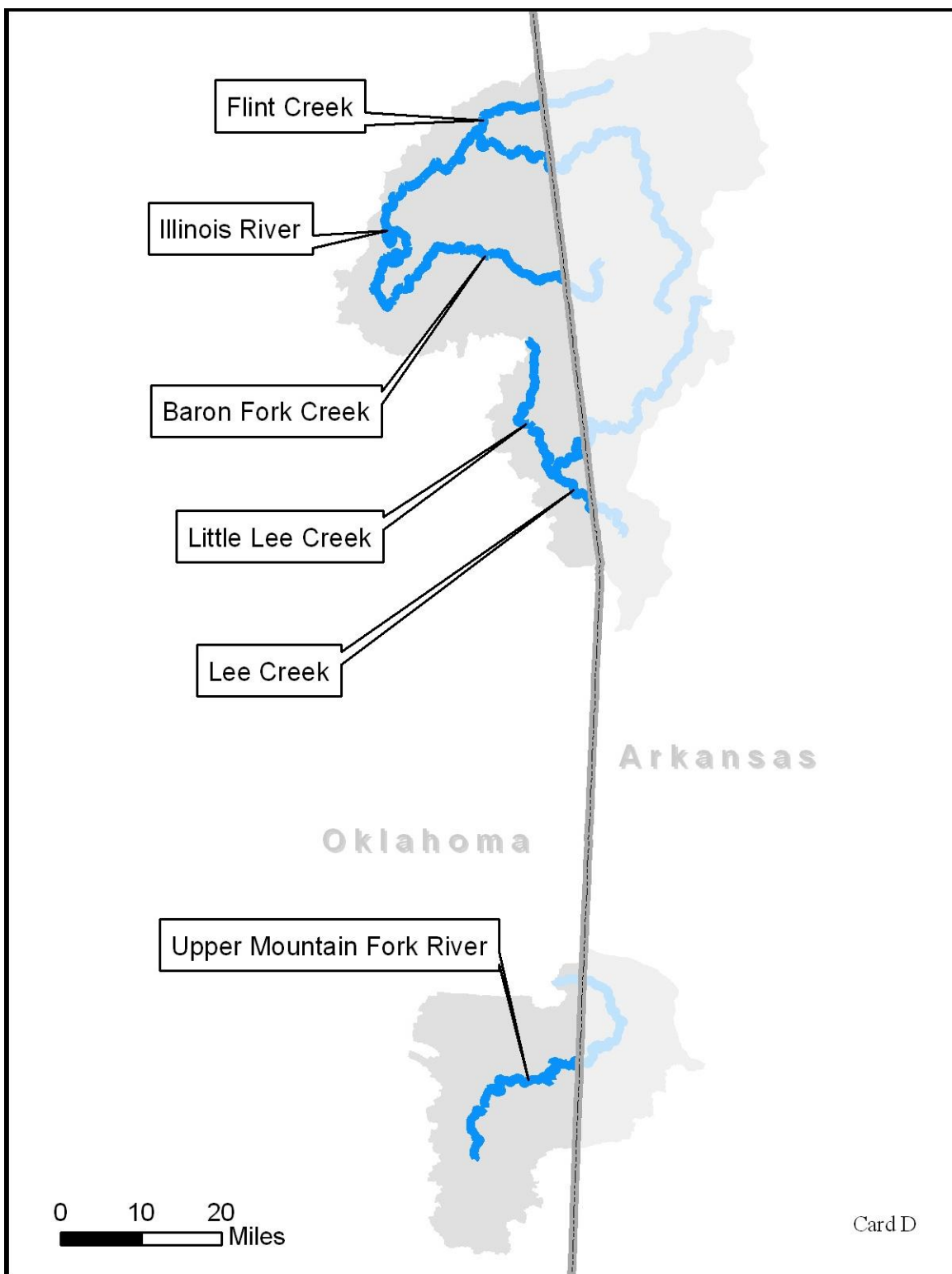
Very important

Extremely important

Card A









Clear, little algae



River with algae

Card E



River bottom with
little algae



Algae growing on the
rocks at the bottom

Card F



How the lake used to look most of the time in around 1960

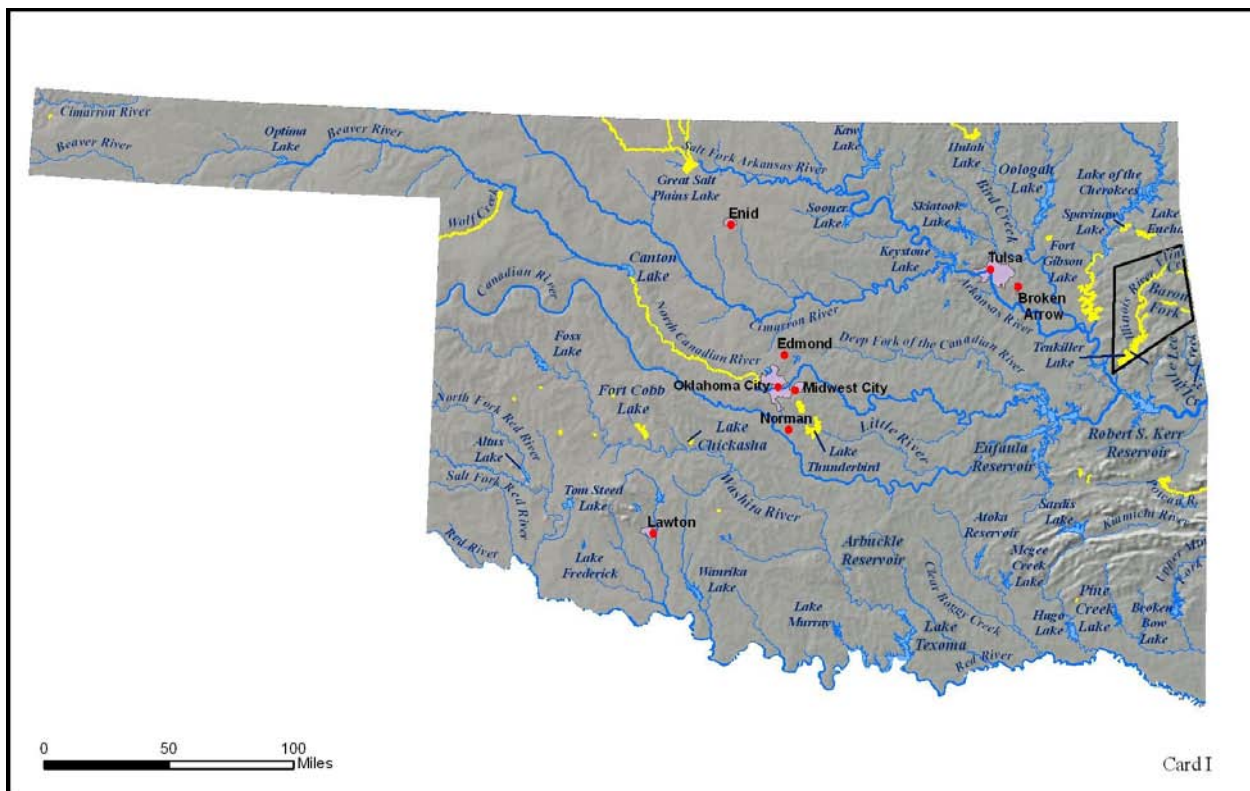


How the lake sometimes looks these days because the water is murky from algae

Card G

Around 1960	Now
Water usually clear	During the summer, it is sometimes murky from algae
Little algae on the bottom of the river	Between March and June, there is more algae
Little algae around the edges of the lake	During the summer, there is more algae
Species that live most easily in water with little algae were common	They are less common
Plenty of oxygen in the water	In large parts of the river and lake, there is not enough oxygen, so some fish grow slower and there are fewer of them

Card H



A court-ordered ban would stop spreading of poultry litter near the river and lake in Oklahoma and Arkansas. This will occur even if alum treatments are not done.

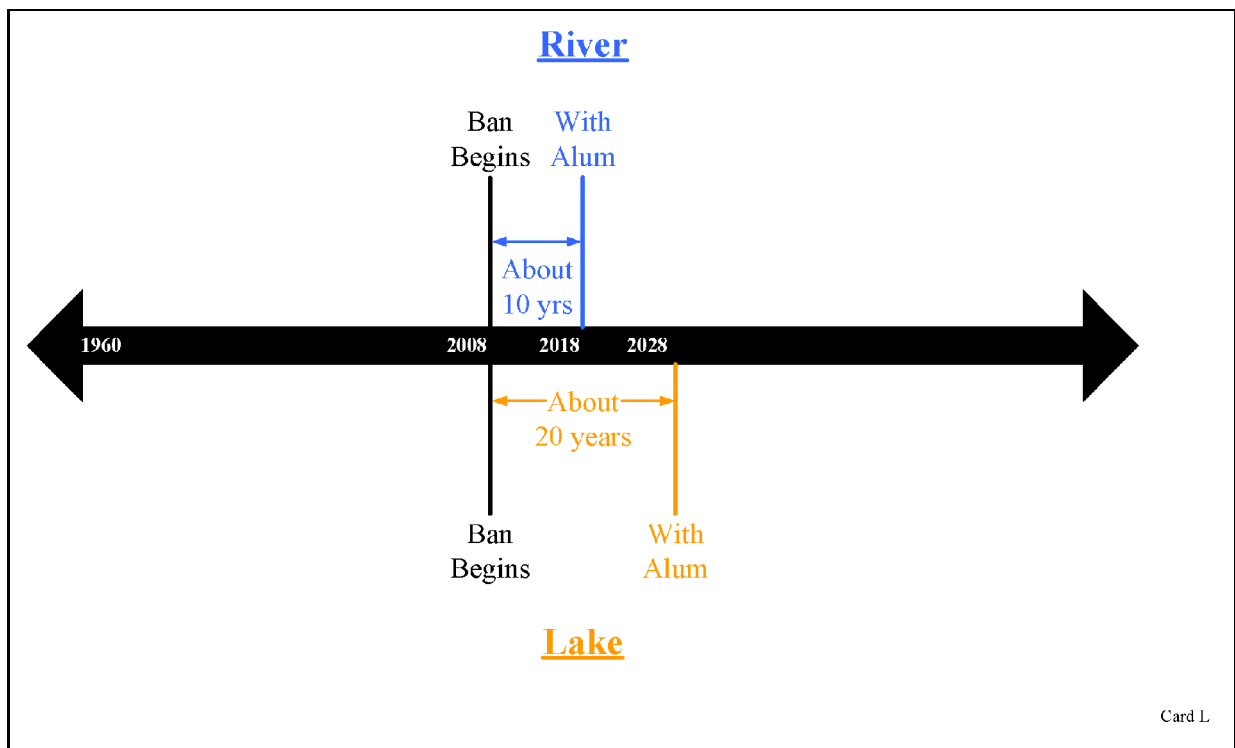
Alum could be spread on land from trucks.

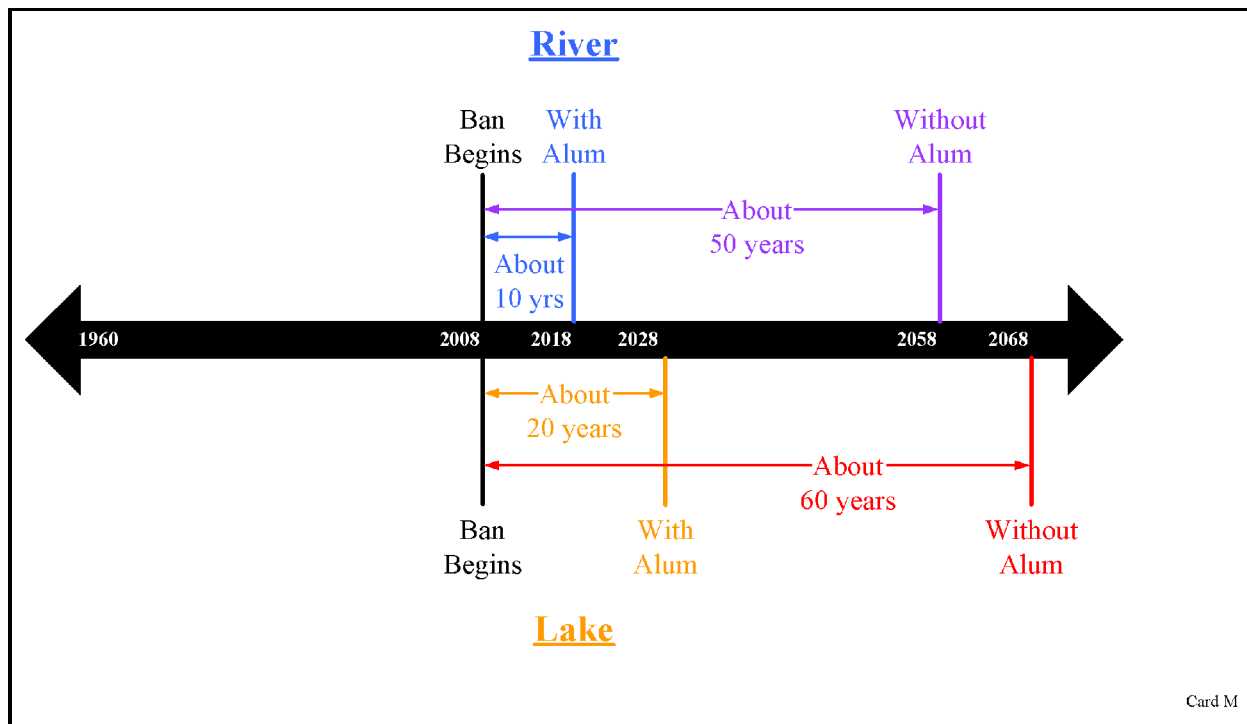
Alum could be spread on the lake from boats.

Alum could be sprayed in river water flowing into Oklahoma from Arkansas.

Alum treatments would need to be done for 5 years to remove all the excess phosphorus.

Card K





Many rivers and lakes in Oklahoma do not have excess algae.

The other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma that do have excess algae would not be affected by these alum treatments.

Natural processes will return the river and lake to what they were like in around 1960 in 50 to 60 years without alum treatments.

If the state does increase your taxes, you might prefer that it spend the money on other environmental issues or on issues other than the environment.

The tax increase might be more than your household can afford to pay.

Card N

Not sure at all

Slightly sure

Moderately sure

Very sure

Extremely sure

Card O

Not serious at all

Slightly serious

Moderately serious

Very serious

Extremely serious

Card P

Not well at all

Slightly well

Moderately well

Very well

Extremely well

Card Q

Not at all

A little

A moderate amount

A lot

A great deal

Card R

Not an environmentalist at all

Slightly an environmentalist

A moderate environmentalist

A strong environmentalist

A very strong environmentalist

Card S

CHOOSE ONE OR MORE

White

Black or African American

American Indian or Alaska Native

Asian

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders

Card T

Extremely difficult

Very difficult

Moderately difficult

Slightly difficult

Not difficult at all

Card U

A.2 Scope Questionnaire and Show Cards

Instructions to Interviewer:

BOLD CAPITAL ITALICS ARE INSTRUMENT FLOW AND CARD INSTRUCTIONS

DO NOT READ question answer categories in **BOLD CAPITAL letters**.

NEVER read DO NOT KNOW answer response

START INTERVIEW TIME: : _____A.M P.M :

SECTION 1

Q1-Q6. To begin with, I'd like to ask you about some issues in Oklahoma. Some of them may be important to you personally. Others may not be important to you personally.

**SHOW CARD A**

First, how important to you is (READ X'd ITEM)? Not important at all, slightly important, moderately important, very important, or extremely important? (RANDOMIZE ORDER AND RECORD ORDER)

	NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL	SLIGHTLY IMPORTANT	MODERATELY IMPORTANT	VERY IMPORTANT	EXTREMELY IMPORTANT	DON'T KNOW
Q1. Improving education in public schools	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q2. Reducing water pollution in Oklahoma lakes and rivers	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q3 Improving local libraries	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q4 Reducing crime	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q5 Helping farmers increase their incomes	1	2	3	4	5	8
Q6 Reducing state income taxes	1	2	3	4	5	8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q7-Q12. The State of Oklahoma spends tax money on many programs for many different purposes. I'm going to read you a list of some of these programs. For each one, please tell me whether you think the State should spend more money on this, less money on it, or about what is being spent now.

First, (ITEM) [IF MORE/LESS]: A lot more/less or a little more/less?

(RANDOMIZE ORDER AND RECORD ORDER)

Q7. Building new state prisons

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE 3

IF Q7 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q7 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q8. Repairing roads

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE 3

IF Q8 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q8 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q9. Salaries for professors at state universities

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE 3.....

IF Q9 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q9 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q10. Health care for children

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE 3.....

IF Q10 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q10 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q11. Cleaning up pollution

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE 3.....

IF Q11 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q11 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

Q12. State parks

LESS1

WHAT IS BEING SPENT NOW2

MORE 3.....

IF Q12 = 1:

A LOT LESS.....1

A LITTLE LESS.....2

IF Q12 = 3:

A LITTLE MORE.....3

A LOT MORE4

These are just a few of the things the State of Oklahoma spends tax money on.

Sometimes, the State considers starting a new program. The State does not want to start a new program unless people are willing to pay for it. One way for the State to find out about this is to give people like you information about a program, so you can make up your own mind about it.

Some people think the program they are asked about is not needed. (STOP) Others think it is. We want to get the opinions of all kinds of people.

Q13. Before today, had you ever been interviewed like this to get your opinion about whether the State should or should not spend tax money for a particular purpose?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

In the past, people have been asked about various types of programs. The particular program I am going to ask you about involves water in Oklahoma. I'll begin by telling you about a situation, and I will tell you how it came about. Then I'll ask you to vote for or against something the state could do to deal with the situation. I will also ask you to tell me why you feel the way you do. Your vote today will help the state decide what to do and may affect your taxes.

I'll read this information to you slowly to make it easy for you to understand it and think about it. If I go too fast or if you'd like me to repeat something, please just let me know, so I can slow down and read it again. And when I ask you questions later, it's important that you take as much time as you would like to think carefully about each question and give me as accurate an answer as you can. Is that ok?



SHOW CARD B

This map shows the main rivers and lakes in Oklahoma. The box ***(POINT)*** shows an area of eastern Oklahoma that we will talk about.



SHOW CARD C

This map shows this area in greater detail ***(POINT TO INSET MAP)***. Here is the Illinois River ***(POINT)***.

Many small creeks flow into it ***(POINT TO SMALLER CREEKS)***.

Two of the largest are Flint Creek ***(POINT TO FLINT CREEK)*** and Barren Fork Creek. ***(POINT TO BARREN FORK CREEK)***

From now on, when I say the river ***(POINT TO "THE RIVER")***, I will mean to include the Illinois River, Flint Creek, Barren Fork Creek, and the many smaller creeks flowing into them. ***(POINT TO BIG CIRCLE LABELED "RIVER")***

Water from the river flows into Tenkiller Lake ***(POINT)*** and is stopped by the dam here ***(POINT TO DAM AND CIRCLE AROUND THE LAKE LABELED "LAKE")***.

The part of the Illinois River ***(POINT)*** within Oklahoma above the lake is about 60 miles long.

Tenkiller Lake is about 28 miles long. Many miles of creeks flow into the river and lake.

Near the river and lake are the city of Tahlequah ***(POINT)***, smaller cities, farms, ranches, and private homes.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD C

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the water in the river was clear most of the time, and it was easy to see rocks on the bottom.

Smallmouth bass and other fish had lived in the river for centuries. They ate small animals and insects living in the river.

In the lake, the water was clear enough so you could see down about 10 feet.

Many largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, and other fish were there, and they also ate small animals, insects, and plants living in the water and on the bottom.

Many people visited the area around the river and lake for sightseeing, fishing, canoeing, boating, and other activities.

Q14. Have you ever visited the Illinois River or the creeks flowing into it?

YES1

NO.....0 (SKIP TO Q15)

Q14A. In what year did you first visit there? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

Q14B. In what year was your most recent visit? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

Q15. Have you ever visited Tenkiller Lake?

YES1

NO.....0 (SKIP to SECTION 2)

Q15A. In what year did you first visit there? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

Q15B. In what year was your most recent visit? (*PROBE: What year would you like me to type?*)

SECTION 2

In 1970, Oklahoma passed a law naming some rivers in the state “Scenic Rivers.” The lawmakers said that these rivers possessed such unique natural scenic beauty, fish, wildlife, and outdoor recreational values that they deserve special protection for the benefit of the people of Oklahoma.



SHOW CARD D

This map shows all the rivers in Oklahoma that have been officially named Scenic Rivers.

Flint Creek (***POINT TO FLINT CREEK ON CARD D***),

the Illinois River (***POINT TO ILLINOIS RIVER ON CARD D***),

and Barren Fork Creek (***POINT TO BARREN FORK CREEK ON CARD D***)

were all named “scenic rivers” by the State.

The lawmakers also named three other rivers as “scenic rivers:”

Little Lee Creek, (***POINT***),

Lee Creek (***POINT***),

and Upper Mountain Fork River (***POINT***).



UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD D

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q16. Before today, did you know that the Illinois River had been named a Scenic River?

YES1

NO.....0

During the years since around 1960, people have continued to visit the river and lake, but the river and lake have changed a lot over the last 50 years.



SHOW R CARD E

Here are two pictures that show you how the river has changed.

On the left is a picture showing what the river looks like when the water is clear and there is little algae. ***(POINT TO PICTURE ON LEFT)***. This is just meant to give you an idea of what the river usually looked like in around 1960.

The picture on the right shows another part of the river recently with algae in it ***(POINT TO PICTURE ON RIGHT)***. This kind of algae grows along the edges and on the rocks at the bottom of the river. This amount of algae is most often seen between March and June. During the rest of the year there is usually a lot less. Algae can grow in water that stands still and in water that is flowing, as shown in the picture.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD E



SHOW R CARD F

Here are a couple of recent pictures of the river showing closer views of rocks on the bottom.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON LEFT) The picture on the left shows a close view of the river's bottom with little algae.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON RIGHT) The picture on the right shows a place where algae has grown on the rocks at the bottom.



WAIT FOR R TO FINISH REVIEWING

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Algae also floats in the water and can make the water look murky. The water in the river used to be clear most of the time. Now, during summer, the water is sometimes murky because of algae.

Algae on the bottom and in the water has changed the types of plants and animals that live in the river. There are now fewer of the smallmouth bass, other fish, and small plants than used to live in the river. In some places, the algae uses up most of the oxygen in the water. Low oxygen causes fish to grow more slowly. And in some places, some species have probably disappeared completely because of the algae.

The lake has also changed. Although in around 1960, people could usually see down about 10 feet in the lake, now in the summer people can often see down less than 3 feet where the river comes in. As you move closer to the dam, there is less and less algae. Near the dam, people can still see down about 6 feet most of the time in the summer. In the winter, the water is clearer and people can usually see down about 10 feet throughout the lake.



SHOW R CARD G

Here are some pictures that show how the lake has changed.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON LEFT) On the left is a recent picture to give you an idea of how the lake used to look most of the time in around 1960.

(POINT TO PICTURE ON RIGHT) The picture on the right shows how the lake sometimes looks these days, because the water is murky from algae.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED LOOKING AT CARD G

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

In the shallow areas around the edge of the lake, the bottom is often covered with algae between spring and fall.

In many parts of the lake where the oxygen and temperature were ideal for smallmouth bass and other types of fish people catch, there is now so little oxygen during the summer that these areas are no longer ideal for these fish. Under such conditions, smallmouth bass and the other types of fish grow slower and there are fewer of them.

In large areas on the bottom of Tenkiller Lake, there are a lot fewer insects and small animals than are in lakes with less algae.

Some other types of fish, such as largemouth bass, have increased in numbers and are growing more quickly.

Q17. Before today, had you heard anything about the changes in the river or lake that I just described?

YES1
NO0 } *(Skip over*

Q17A)
DON'T KNOW8

Q17A. What had you heard?

Q18. (ONLY ASK OF RESPONDENTS WHO ANSWERED YES TO EITHER Q14 OR Q15) Have you personally seen any of these changes in the river or lake, or have you not seen any of these changes?

YES, I HAVE SEEN THESE CHANGES1
NO, I HAVE NOT SEEN THEM0 } *(Skip over*

Q18A)
DON'T KNOW8

Q18A. What changes have you seen?

**SHOW CARD H**

This card shows what I just told you.

(POINT TO ROW 1) Around 1960, the water was usually clear, and now, during the summer, it is sometimes murky from algae.

(POINT TO ROW 2) Around 1960, there was little algae on the bottom of the river and now, between March and June, there is more algae.

(POINT TO ROW 3) Around 1960, there was little algae around the edges of the lake, and now, during the summer, there is more algae.

(POINT TO ROW 4) Around 1960, species that live most easily in water with little algae were common and now they are less common.

(POINT TO ROW 5) Around 1960, there was plenty of oxygen in the water. Now, in large parts of the river and lake, there is not enough oxygen, so some fish grow slower and there are fewer of them.

**UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD H****FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE**

Q19. Is there anything I have told you about the river or lake that you would like me to repeat?

YES1

NO.....0 **SKIP TO SECTION 3**

Q19A. What is that?

SECTION 3

Many scientists have studied why these changes have taken place in the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake.

Some of these scientists work for the State of Oklahoma; others work at Oklahoma universities, other universities, and research organizations.

They agree that the river and lake have been changing gradually because of human activities.

Some of the changes were caused by the increasing number of chickens and turkeys being grown in the area around the river and lake. About 140 million chickens and turkeys are now raised each year near the river in Oklahoma and Arkansas. This produces more than 300 thousand tons of what is called “poultry litter” each year. Poultry litter is chicken and turkey droppings mixed with wood shavings and other things put on the floors of poultry houses.

For many years, the people growing chickens and turkeys have collected the poultry litter and spread it on nearby land. Most of this land is used to grow grass for cattle and other animals. The litter contains phosphorus and nitrogen, which help grass to grow. But now, there is much more phosphorus than the grass can use. Rain washes some of this excess phosphorus into the river and lake. Once there, this phosphorus acts as a fertilizer to help more algae to grow on rocks and in the water.

Scientists have measured how much phosphorus comes into the river and lake from different sources. They have found that about 60% of the phosphorus in the river and lake is from chickens and turkeys. The other 40% comes from sewage treatment plants, fertilizers bought in stores, and other sources.

Phosphorus in the river and lake is what’s causing more algae to grow, to coat rocks, and to make the water murky. This affects the fish, other animals, insects, and small plants in the ways I described earlier.

Q20. Before today, had you heard anything about why there is now more phosphorus in the river and lake than in around 1960?

YES1

NO0 **SKIP TO SECTION 4**

DON’T KNOW8 **SKIP TO SECTION 4**

Q20A. What had you heard?

SECTION 4

SHOW CARD I

Many of the other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma do not have excess algae. These are shown in blue on this map (***POINT TO BLUE AREAS***). These include the other Scenic Rivers: Little Lee Creek, Lee Creek, and Upper Mountain Fork River (***POINT TO OTHER SCENIC RIVERS***).

Some rivers and lakes do have excess algae. These are shown in yellow on this map (***POINT TO YELLOW AREAS***). The excess algae has caused changes in those places like the changes that have happened in the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake. In nearby states, there are also some water bodies that have excess algae, and some water bodies that are clear.

The excess algae in the rivers and lakes shown in yellow on the map is caused by phosphorus coming from various sources, and the state of Oklahoma is taking actions to reduce the amount of new phosphorus that goes into these rivers and lakes from these other sources.

For example, sewage treatment plants are being improved. And State environmental agencies will enforce new rules so that other fertilizers do less harm.

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

The state is doing additional things to reduce phosphorus in the Illinois River, Flint Creek, and Barren Fork Creek, because Oklahoma law requires that these Scenic Rivers be kept clean. Tenkiller Lake is also a very popular place for people to visit and for recreation, so the State is putting extra effort into reducing phosphorus there as well.

The state has asked a federal court to stop all future spreading of poultry litter on land around the river and lake. The court is expected to make a decision about the ban by the end of the year. The ban would immediately stop spreading in both Oklahoma and Arkansas.

The ban and the other things being done will greatly reduce the amount of new phosphorus put onto land and in the river and lake in the future. The excess phosphorus will quickly wash out of the river, but much of the phosphorus that's in the lake now will remain there.

The purpose of this interview is to find out whether you think the State should or should not do something else in the lake. The excess phosphorus in the lake could be removed by putting alum in the water. I will tell you about what alum is and how it could be used to remove the excess phosphorus in the lake in a moment.

After I tell you about the situation, I will ask you to vote on whether the state should or should not put alum in the lake in order to return the lake to around 1960 conditions somewhat faster. Your vote will help state officials to decide whether to carry out the alum treatments.

Q21. Before today, had you ever heard of alum?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

Alum is a naturally occurring mineral. Deposits of it are in the ground in many places around the world.

Alum is safe for humans.



SHOW CARD J

Alum is in many products that people use, including food. For example, alum is used to keep pickles crisp, and you can buy alum powder at the grocery store for many uses, including cooking and making “play dough” for children.

WAIT UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD J

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Also, water treatment plants in the U.S. and other countries have used alum to clean drinking water for more than 80 years.

When alum is put into lake water that contains phosphorus, the alum attaches to the phosphorus to form harmless particles that fall to the bottom and blend into the dirt there. So if alum were put into the lake, the phosphorus there could no longer help algae to grow and there would then be a lot less algae in the water.

Alum treatments will not be needed for the river. The natural flow of water in the river will remove the excess phosphorus there. After the ban is in place, the river will naturally return to what it was like in around 1960 in 10 years. Phosphorus will remain in the lake much longer because the lake is large and the water moves through it very slowly.

Here’s how the alum treatments would be done.

The Army Corps of Engineers operates the lake, and they would work with the Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality to spread the alum.

Specially designed boats would spread alum on the lake.

For more than 35 years, alum has been used successfully and safely to remove phosphorus and reduce algae in lakes in many states, including Colorado, Texas, Missouri, South Dakota, Florida, Wisconsin, and Washington. Those states had some lakes with lots of algae like Tenkiller Lake. Experiences in those states have convinced scientists that alum does not harm fish or other things living in lakes, and that alum treatments here in Oklahoma could safely return the lake to what it was like in around 1960.

Putting alum in the lake would have some undesirable effects. After alum is put into the lake, it would make the water cloudy for a few hours until it settles to the bottom. And if anyone were to drink the lake water in the first hour, it might taste bitter.

Alum treatments would be needed for 5 years to remove all the excess phosphorus in the lake.



SHOW R CARD K

This card summarizes what I just told you.

(POINT TO ROW 1) A court-ordered ban would stop spreading of poultry litter near the river and lake in Oklahoma and Arkansas. This will occur even if alum treatments are not done.

(POINT TO ROW 2) Alum could be spread on the lake from boats.

(POINT TO ROW 3) Alum treatments would need to be done for 5 years to remove all the excess phosphorus from the lake.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD K

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

If the federal court bans spreading of litter, alum treatments could begin soon after that.



SHOW CARD L (TIMELINE 1)

As a result of alum treatments, the lake would be back to what it was like in around 1960 **(POINT TO 1960)** about 50 years from now **(POINT TO 50 YEARS)**. Water in the lake would then be clear nearly all the time, and there would be little algae in the water and on the bottom. There would then be plenty of oxygen in the water. Species of fish, insects, small animals, and small plants that used to be common would slowly increase in numbers, replacing those that live in water with lots of algae. There would be fewer of some species, such as largemouth bass.

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Alum would only do this if much less new phosphorus is put on the land and in the water in the future. So no alum would be put out until after a court bans spreading of poultry litter.

Q22. Before today, had you heard that alum could reduce algae in water?

YES 1

NO 0 **SKIP TO SECTION 5.1**

Q22A. What had you heard?

SECTION 5.1

Scientists say that if spreading of poultry litter is banned, natural processes will gradually return the lake to what it was like in around 1960, even with no alum treatments, but it will take somewhat longer.

The phosphorus remaining in the lake would sink to the bottom and would slowly be covered by dirt, which would eventually seal it off, so that it could not help algae to grow.



SHOW CARD M (TIMELINE 2)

Without alum treatments, it will take the lake about 60 years (***Point***) to get back to what it was like in around 1960 (***POINT TO 1960***) instead of about 50 years (***POINT***). That is about 10 years longer.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD M

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q23. Would you like me to repeat anything that I just told you?

YES1

NO.....0 **SKIP TO SECTION 6**

Q23A. What would you like me to repeat?

SECTION 6

If a court bans spreading of poultry litter, the industry will have to safely get rid of all the litter they produce from now on. The industry will have to pay for this. The river will naturally return to what it was like in around 1960 in 10 years, and the lake will naturally return to what it was like in around 1960 in 60 years. If the people of Oklahoma want the lake to return to what it was like in around 1960 in 50 years rather than 60 years, there will be an additional cost for the alum treatments. Oklahoma taxpayers will have to pay some of this cost because many chicken and turkey farms have gone out of business over the years. In addition, many other Oklahomans contributed to the excess phosphorus in the lake through sewage and their use of fertilizer.


We are interviewing people in Oklahoma to ask them to vote on whether the state should or should not put alum in the lake. Your vote today will affect whether or not alum treatments are done.

The state does not want to start the program unless it has all the funds needed to buy the equipment, hire and train the staff, and complete the 5 years of alum treatments to the lake. To pay for this, Oklahoma taxpayers would pay a one-time tax added to their state income tax bill next year. The cost to your household would be \$_(**BIDAMNT**). The money would go into a special trust fund that can be used only for alum treatments. This is the only payment that would be required. Because alum would work only after spreading of new poultry litter is stopped, there would be no alum treatments and no new tax unless the court bans spreading of litter.


Voting for the program means (**PAUSE**) that it is worth it to you (**PAUSE**) for your household to pay the additional one-time tax of \$ (**BIDAMT**) (**PAUSE**) to return Tenkiller Lake to what it was like in around 1960 in 50 years rather than 60 years.


On the other hand, there are reasons why you might vote against the alum treatments. For instance, you might think alum treatments are a bad idea. And, even if you think alum treatments are a good idea, you might vote against them because:

 **SHOW CARD N**

(**POINT**) Many rivers and lakes in Oklahoma do not have excess algae. 

(**POINT**) The other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma that do have excess algae would not be affected by these alum treatments. 

(**POINT**) Natural processes will return the lake to what it was like in around 1960 in 60 years without alum treatments. 

(**POINT**) If the state does increase your taxes, you might prefer that it spend the money on other environmental issues or on issues other than the environment. 

(**POINT**) Or the tax increase might be more than your household can afford to pay.



UNTIL R IS FINISHED REVIEWING CARD N

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

In a moment, I'm going to ask you to vote. Before you vote, please think about what the alum treatments would do, the cost that your household would have to pay, and the other things you could spend the money on instead.

Voting "for" the alum treatments means that you want them to be done beginning next year if a court bans future spreading of poultry litter by December of this year.

Voting "against" the alum treatments means that you do not want them to be done.

W1. Now please tell me whether you vote for or against the alum treatments, which would cost your household a one time additional tax of \$ (**BIDAMT**).

FOR.....1 **SKIP TO W3**

AGAINST0 **SKIP TO W1A**

DON'T KNOW (IF VOLUNTEERED)8 **SKIP TO W2**

W1A. Why did you vote against the alum treatments?

SKIP TO SECTION 7

W2. Could you tell me why you aren't sure? (BE SURE TO PROBE)

SKIP TO SECTION 7

W3. What would spreading alum do that made you vote for it? (**PROBE:** "Can you be more specific about what you have in mind?" "Anything else?" "What would spreading alum do that made you vote for it?")

SECTION 7**SHOW CARD O**

IF W1 = “FOR” OR “AGAINST” ASK Q24, ELSE GO TO Q25.

Q24. How sure are you that you want to vote (FOR/AGAINST) the alum treatments? Not sure at all, slightly sure, moderately sure, very sure, or extremely sure?

NOT SURE AT ALL	1
SLIGHTLY SURE.....	2
MODERATELY SURE.....	3
VERY SURE	4
EXTREMELY SURE	5
DON'T KNOW.....	8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Now I would like to ask you some questions about what you were thinking when you decided how to vote.

**SHOW CARD P**

Q25. After spreading of litter is banned, how serious did you think the effects of algae in the river would be? Not serious at all, slightly serious, moderately serious, very serious, or extremely serious?

NOT SERIOUS AT ALL.....	1
SLIGHTLY SERIOUS	2
MODERATELY SERIOUS	3
VERY SERIOUS	4
EXTREMELY SERIOUS.....	5
DON'T KNOW.....	8

Q26. After spreading of litter is banned, how serious did you think the effects of algae in the lake would be if no alum treatments are done? Not serious at all, slightly serious, moderately serious, very serious, or extremely serious?

NOT SERIOUS AT ALL.....1
SLIGHTLY SERIOUS2
MODERATELY SERIOUS3
VERY SERIOUS4
EXTREMELY SERIOUS.....5
DON'T KNOW.....8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q27. When you decided how to vote, did you think that alum treatments would be done only if a court bans spreading of litter, or did you think that the alum treatments might be done anyway?

ONLY WITH BAN.....1

MIGHT BE DONE WITHOUT BAN0

DON'T KNOW8

Q28. When you decided how to vote, did you think that phosphorus had caused the changes in the river and lake I told you about, or did you think that phosphorus had not caused those changes?

PHOSPHORUS HAD CAUSED THE CHANGES1

PHOSPHORUS HAD NOT CAUSED THE CHANGES0

(IF VOLUNTEERED): I DIDN'T THINK ANY CHANGES HAD TAKEN PLACE.....3

DON'T KNOW8

Q30. I told you it would take about 60 years for the lake to return to what it was like in around 1960 without alum treatments. When you decided how to vote, did you think that it would take about 60 years, or did you think it would take less time or more time?

ABOUT 60 YEARS FOR THE LAKE1

LESS TIME2

MORE TIME0

DON'T KNOW8

**SHOW CARD Q**

Q31. When you decided how to vote, how well did you think that alum treatments would work at reducing algae in the lake? Not well at all, slightly well, moderately well, very well, or extremely well?

Not well at all.....1

Slightly well.....2

Moderately well.....3

Very well.....4

Extremely well.....5

DON'T KNOW.....8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q32. When you decided how to vote, did you think that if the alum treatments are done, your household would have to pay the amount I told you, more than that amount, or less than that amount?

THE AMOUNT YOU TOLD ME.....1

MORE THAN THE AMOUNT.....2

LESS THAN THE AMOUNT.....3

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q33. When you decided how to vote, did you think that the extra tax money would be used for alum treatments to reduce algae only in Tenkiller Lake, or did you think some of this money would be used to clean up other lakes in Oklahoma as well?

WOULD BE USED ONLY IN TENKILLER
LAKE.....1

WOULD BE USED FOR OTHER
LAKES.....0

Q34. When you decided how to vote, did you think that if the alum treatments are done successfully for Tenkiller Lake, this would or would not increase the chances that other lakes in Oklahoma would get alum treatments later?

WOULD.....1

WOULD NOT0

DON'T KNOW.....8



SHOW CARD R

Q35. In general, how much do you believe what university scientists say? Not at all, a little, a moderate amount, a lot, or a great deal?

NOT AT ALL1

A LITTLE2

A MODERATE AMOUNT3

A LOT4

A GREAT DEAL5

Q36. In general, how much do you believe what the people who run Oklahoma state government say? Not at all, a little, a moderate amount, a lot, or a great deal?

NOT AT ALL1

A LITTLE2

A MODERATE AMOUNT3

A LOT4

A GREAT DEAL5

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q37. There are different ways for people to pay for new programs to protect the environment.
(PAUSE) One way is for the government to pay the cost. This will raise everyone's taxes.
(PAUSE) The other way is for businesses to pay the cost. This will make prices go up for everyone.

If you had to choose, would you prefer to pay for new environmental programs through higher income taxes or through higher prices?

THROUGH HIGHER INCOME TAXES1
 THROUGH HIGHER PRICES2
 (VOL) NO PREFERENCE.....3
 (VOL) DON'T KNOW8

Q38. During the last 12 months, how many times have you gone to any river or lake for sightseeing, fishing, boating, swimming, or any other type of recreation?

_____ TIMES
 DON'T KNOW8

Q38. During the last 12 months, have you taken a trip away from home to observe birds or wildlife?

YES1
 NO.....0
 DON'T KNOW8

Q40. During a typical month, how many times do you watch television programs or read about wild animals or birds?

_____ TIMES
 DON'T KNOW8



SHOW CARDS

Q41. Would you say you think of yourself as not an environmentalist at all, slightly an environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, or a very strong environmentalist?

NOT AN ENVIRONMENTALIST AT ALL.....	1
SLIGHTLY AN ENVIRONMENTALIST.....	2
A MODERATE ENVIRONMENTALIST.....	3
A STRONG ENVIRONMENTALIST	4
A VERY STRONG ENVIRONMENTALIST	5
DON'T KNOW.....	8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

SECTION 8

Now, I have just a few questions about your background.

Q42. First, in total, how many years have you lived in Oklahoma?

YEARS _____

Q43. Do you intend to move outside of Oklahoma in the next year?

YES1

NO0

DON'T KNOW8

Q44. In what month and year were you born?

MONTH / YEAR / ☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

Q45. What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?

MARK ONE BOX. IF CURRENTLY ENROLLED, MARK THE PREVIOUS GRADE OF HIGHEST DEGREE RECEIVED.

☐ NO SCHOOLING COMPLETED

☐ NURSERY SCHOOL TO 4TH GRADE

☐ 5TH GRADE OR 6TH GRADE

☐ 7TH GRADE OR 8TH GRADE

☐ 9TH GRADE

☐ 10TH GRADE

☐ 11TH GRADE

☐ 12TH GRADE, NO DIPLOMA

☐ HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE — HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR THE EQUIVALENT (FOR EXAMPLE: GED)

☐ SOME COLLEGE CREDIT, BUT LESS THAN 1 YEAR

☐ 1 OR MORE YEARS OF COLLEGE, NO DEGREE

☐ ASSOCIATE DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: AA, AS)

- ☐ BACHELOR'S DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: BA, AB, BS)
- ☐ MASTER'S DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)
- ☐ PROFESSIONAL DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)
- ☐ DOCTORATE DEGREE (FOR EXAMPLE: PhD, EdD)

Q46. Do you have children or stepchildren of any age, including anyone who lives outside your household?

YES1

NO.....0

Q47. Do you have any grandchildren?

YES1

NO.....0

Q48. Did anyone in your household pay Oklahoma state income taxes in 2007, either by having taxes withheld from your income or by sending money to the State with a tax form, or did no one in your household pay taxes last year?

YES, SOMEONE PAID TAXES1

NO, NO ONE PAID TAXES.....0 **SKIP TO Q49**

Q49. When you filed your state tax return for 2007, did you get a refund of all the money that you paid in before that?

YES1

NO.....0

DON'T KNOW.....8

Q50. What language do you usually speak at home?

ENGLISH1
 OTHER (SPECIFY).....2

Q51. Are you Spanish, Hispanic, or Latino?

YES1
 NO.....0
 DON'T KNOW8
 REFUSED.....9



SHOW CARD T

Q52. Please choose one or more of the races shown here that you consider yourself to be

White.....1
 Black or African American.....2
 American Indian or Alaska Native3
 Asian4
 Native Hawaiian or Other
 Pacific Islanders5
 Other (**RECORD**).....6

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

Q53. My next question is about your family income. This includes income from jobs, pensions, social security, interest, child support, dividends, profits from businesses or farms, or any other sources of income.

If you live alone, your family income is just your total income. If you live with other family members, your family income includes your total income plus the incomes of any of the family members who live with you.

During 2007, what was your total family income before taxes?

\$_____ **SKIP TO Q54.**

[IF R DECLINES TO REPORT A DOLLAR FIGURE, GO TO Q53A.]

Q53A. Was it \$40,000 or more in 2007?

1. YES

2. NO**SKIP TO Q53G**

8. DON'T KNOW.....**SKIP TO Q54**

9. REFUSED.....**SKIP TO Q54**

Q53B. Was it \$50,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO**SKIP TO Q54**

8. DON'T KNOW.....**SKIP TO Q54**

9. REFUSED.....**SKIP TO Q54**

Q53C. Was it \$60,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO.....**SKIP TO Q54**

8. DON'T KNOW.....**SKIP TO Q54**

9. REFUSED.....**SKIP TO Q54**

Q53D. Was it \$75,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO.....**SKIP TO Q54**

8. DON'T KNOW.....**SKIP TO Q54**

9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53E. Was it \$100,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*

8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*

9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53F. Was it \$150,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*

8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*

9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53G Was it \$5,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*

8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*

9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53H. Was it \$10,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*

8. DON'T KNOW.....*SKIP TO Q54*

9. REFUSED.....*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53I. Was it \$15,000 or more?

1. YES

2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*

8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*

9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53J. Was it \$20,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53K. Was it \$25,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*

Q53L. Was it \$30,000 or more?

- 1. YES
- 2. NO.....*SKIP TO Q54*
- 8. Don't know*SKIP TO Q54*
- 9. Refused*SKIP TO Q54*



SHOW CARD U

Q54. How difficult would it be for your household to actually pay the additional tax of \$_(**BIDAMT**)? Would it be extremely difficult, very difficult, moderately difficult, slightly difficult, or not difficult at all?

- Extremely difficult1
- Very difficult.....2
- Moderately difficult3
- Slightly difficult, or.....4
- Not difficult at all.....5
- DON'T KNOW.....8

FLIP CARD TO NEXT, BLANK PAGE

IF W1 = FOR, ASK Q55; OTHERWISE GO TO Q56

Q55. Now that you've had time to think a bit more about the situation, I'd like to give you a chance to change your answer to the voting question if you like. Here is the question one more time:

Now please tell me whether you vote for or against the alum treatments, which would cost your household a one time additional tax of \$ **(BIDAMT)**.

FOR.....1 (**SKIP TO Q56**)
 AGAINST0 (**SKIP TO Q55A**)
 DON'T KNOW (IF VOLUNTEERED)8 (**SKIP TO Q56**)

Q55A. Why is that?

Q56. Thinking about all the information I gave you, overall, did it try to push you to vote one way or the other, or did it let you make up your own mind about which way to vote?

PUSHED ONE WAY OR THE OTHER.....1 **GO TO Q56A**
 LET ME MAKE UP OWN MIND0 **SKIP TO Q57**
 DON'T KNOW 8 **SKIP TO Q56**

Q56A. Which way did it try to push you to vote?

VOTE FOR THE ALUM TREATMENTS1 **GO TO 56B**
 VOTE AGAINST THE ALUM
 TREATMENTS2 **GO TO 56B**
 OTHER (**SPECIFY**)3 **GO TO 57**

Q56B. Please tell me what made you think that it tried to push you to vote one way or the other. (**PROBE: "Can you be more specific about what you have in mind?" "Anything else?"**)

Q57. In case my supervisor wants to confirm that we had this conversation, could you please tell me your full name and the best phone number to reach you at? (**RECORD FULL NAME AND PHONE NUMBER ON RECORD OF ACTIONS. DO NOT RECORD IT HERE.**)

RECORDED ON RECORD OF ACTION.....1
 PHONE2
 REFUSED.....3

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

INTERVIEW TIME: : A.M. P.M.

**INTERVIEWER, PLEASE NOTE THE FOLLOWING ABOUT THE RESPONDENTS
BY CIRCLING THE NUMBER OF THE CORRECT RESPONSE**

SECTION 9

INTERVIEW EVALUATION QUESTIONS

D1. What is Respondent's SEX

MALE1

FEMALE.....2

D2. How distracted was the respondent?

☐ EXTREMELY

☐ VERY

☐ MODERATELY

☐ SLIGHTLY

☐ NOT AT ALL

D3. How attentive was the respondent?

☐ EXTREMELY

☐ VERY

☐ MODERATELY

☐ SLIGHTLY

☐ NOT AT ALL

D4. How well did the respondent understand the material?

- ☐ EXTREMELY
- ☐ VERY
- ☐ MODERATELY
- ☐ SLIGHTLY
- ☐ NOT AT ALL

D5. Did the respondent say anything suggesting that he or she had any difficulty understanding what you told him or her?

YES1

NO.....0 (SKIP TO D6)

D5A. Describe the difficulties.

D6. Did the respondent have any difficulty understanding the vote questions?

YES1

NO.....0

D6A. Describe the difficulties.

D7. How impatient was the respondent?

EXTREMELY IMPATIENT1
VERY IMPATIENT2
MODERATELY IMPATIENT3
SLIGHTLY IMPATIENT4
NOT IMPATIENT AT ALL.....5

D8. How seriously did the respondent think about the decision about how to vote?

EXTREMELY SERIOUSLY1
VERY SERIOUSLY.....2
MODERATELY SERIOUSLY3
SLIGHTLY SERIOUSLY4
NOT AT ALL SERIOUSLY5

D9. Not counting you and the respondent, was anyone age 13 or older present when the respondent voted?

YES1
NO.....0
OTHERS CAME IN AND OUT3

D10. Do you have any other comments about this interview?

Not important at all

Slightly important

Moderately important

Very important

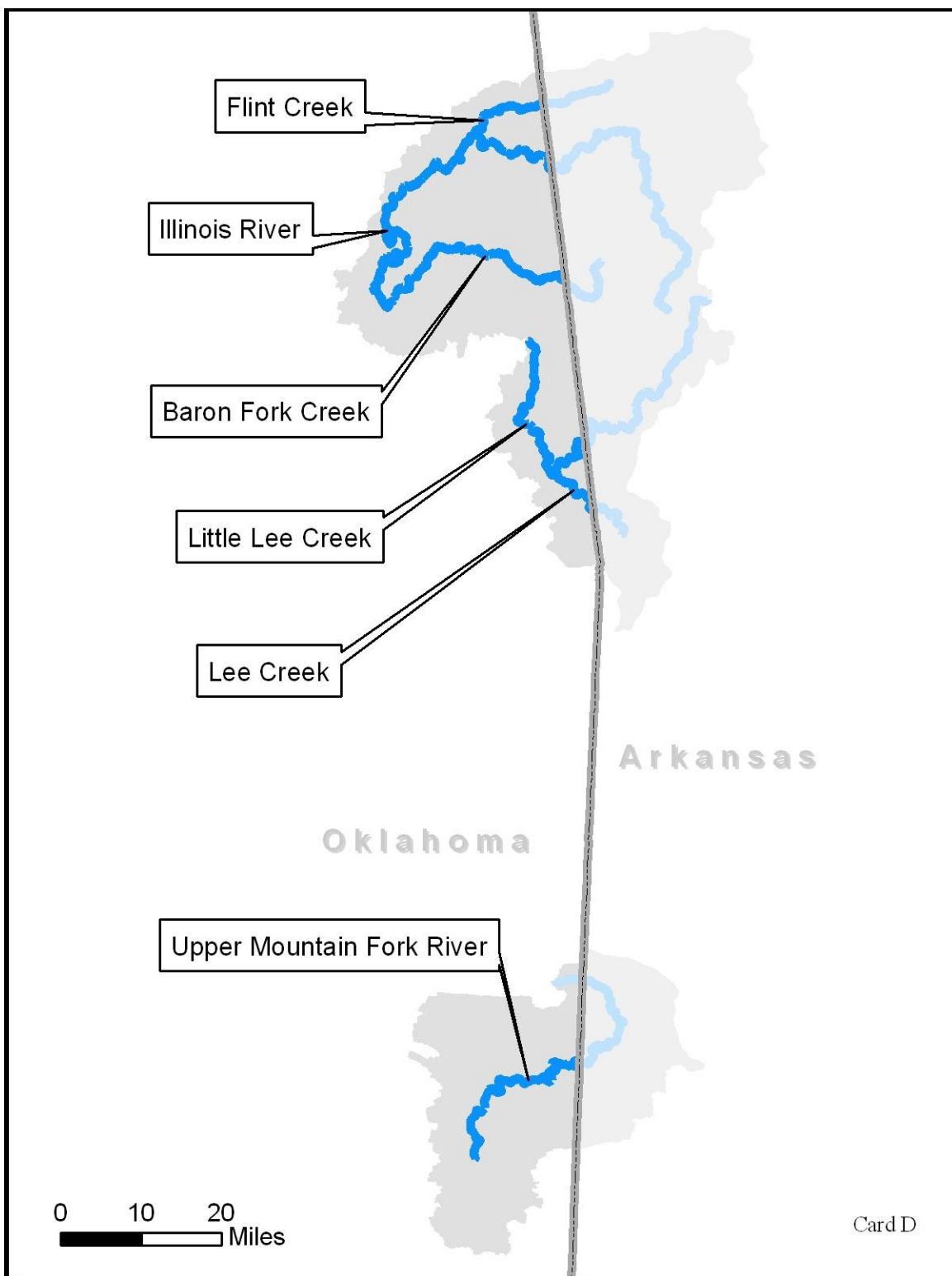
Extremely important

Card A



Card B







Clear, little algae



River with algae

Card E



River bottom with
little algae



Algae growing on the
rocks at the bottom

Card F



How the lake used to look most of the time in around 1960

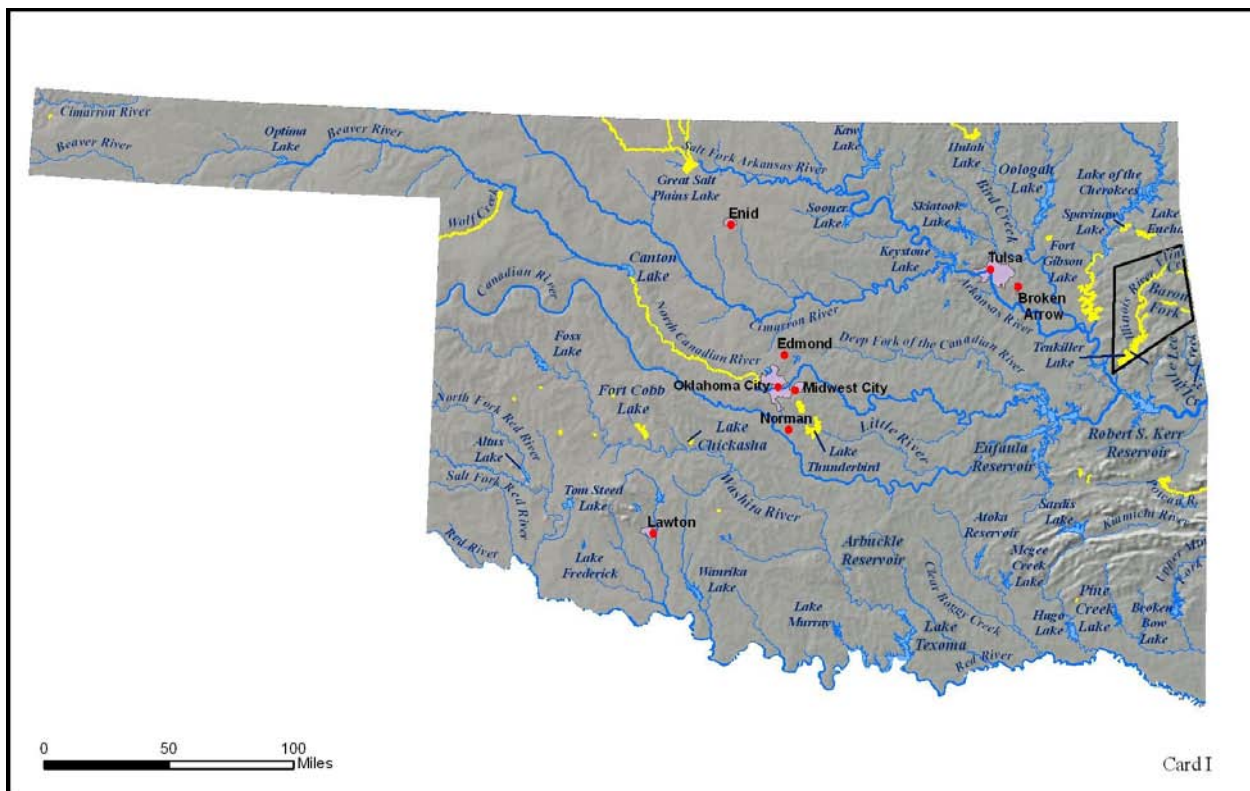


How the lake sometimes looks these days because the water is murky from algae

Card G

Around 1960	Now
Water usually clear	During the summer, it is sometimes murky from algae
Little algae on the bottom of the river	Between March and June, there is more algae
Little algae around the edges of the lake	During the summer, there is more algae
Species that live most easily in water with little algae were common	They are less common
Plenty of oxygen in the water	In large parts of the river and lake, there is not enough oxygen, so some fish grow slower and there are fewer of them

Card H

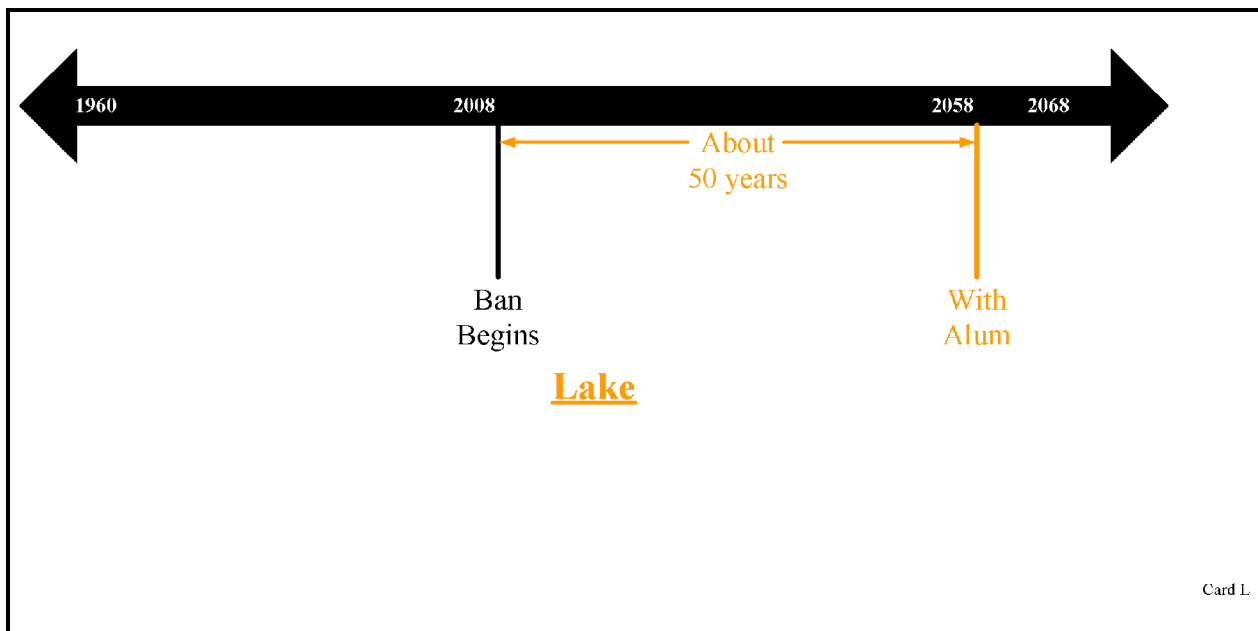


A court-ordered ban would stop spreading of poultry litter near the river and lake in Oklahoma and Arkansas. This will occur even if alum treatments are not done.

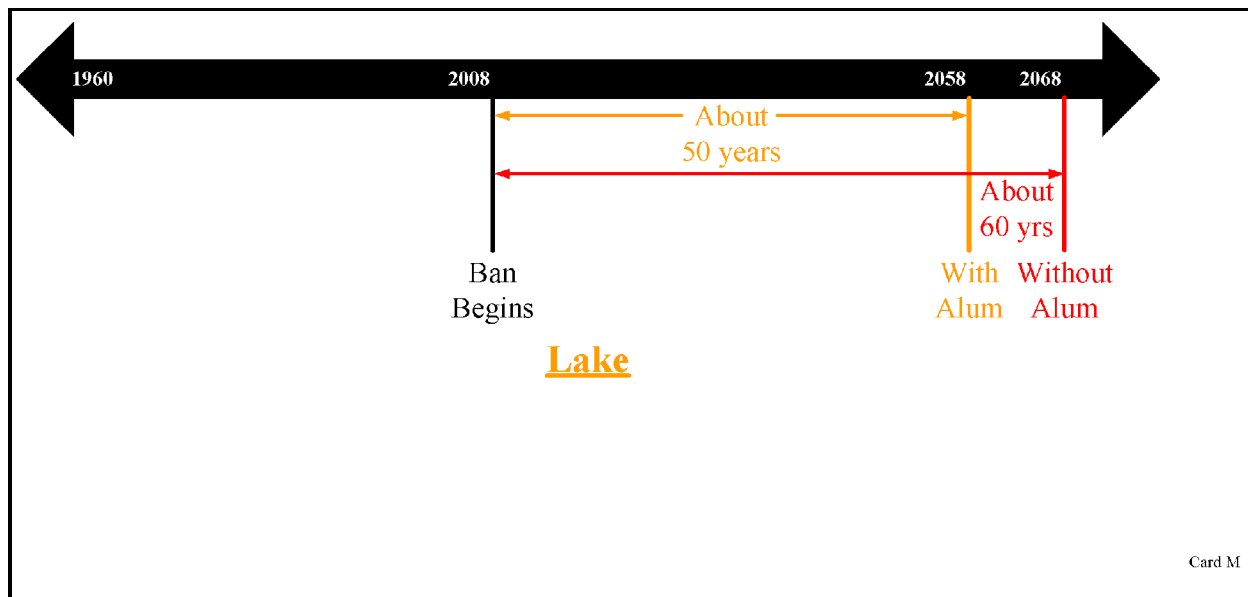
Alum could be spread on the lake from boats.

Alum treatments would need to be done for 5 years to remove all the excess phosphorus from the lake.

Card K



Card L



Many rivers and lakes in Oklahoma do not have excess algae.

The other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma that do have excess algae would not be affected by these alum treatments.

Natural processes will return the lake to what it was like in around 1960 in 60 years without alum treatments.

If the state does increase your taxes, you might prefer that it spend the money on other environmental issues or on issues other than the environment.

The tax increase might be more than your household can afford to pay.

Card N

Not sure at all

Slightly sure

Moderately sure

Very sure

Extremely sure

Card O

Not serious at all

Slightly serious

Moderately serious

Very serious

Extremely serious

Card P

Not well at all

Slightly well

Moderately well

Very well

Extremely well

Card Q

Not at all

A little

A moderate amount

A lot

A great deal

Card R

Not an environmentalist at all

Slightly an environmentalist

A moderate environmentalist

A strong environmentalist

A very strong environmentalist

Card S

CHOOSE ONE OR MORE

White

Black or African American

American Indian or Alaska Native

Asian

Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islanders

Card T

Extremely difficult

Very difficult

Moderately difficult

Slightly difficult

Not difficult at all

Card U

A.3 Question by Question Instructions for the Main Study

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q1-Q6	To begin with, I'd like to ask you about some issues in Oklahoma. Some of them may be important to you personally. Others may not be important to you personally. First, how important to you is <u>[READ ITEM]</u> ? Not important at all, slightly important, moderately important, very important, or extremely important?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q7-Q12	The State of Oklahoma spends tax money on many programs for many different purposes. I'm going to read you a list of some of these programs. For each one, please tell me whether you think the State should spend more money on this, less money on it, or about what is being spent now. First, <u>[READ ITEM]</u> .	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q13	Before today, had you ever been interviewed like this to get your opinion about whether the State should or should not spend tax money for a particular purpose?	Do not probe DON'T KNOW responses
Q14a	In what year did you first visit there?	The respondent may answer this question using a variety of units of time: years ago, months ago, days ago etc. Be sure to record the actual number stated along with the unit of time. If the respondent states a specific year record the specific year. PROBE: What year would you like me to type?
Q14b	In what year was your most recent visit?	The respondent may answer this question using a variety of units of time: years ago, months ago, days ago etc. Be sure to record the actual number stated along with the unit of time. If the respondent states a specific year record the specific year. PROBE: What year would you like me to type?
Q15a	In what year did you first visit there?	The respondent may answer this question using a variety of units of time: years ago, months ago, days ago etc. Be sure to record the actual number stated along with the unit of time. If the respondent states a specific year record the specific year. PROBE: What year would you like me to type?
Q15b	In what year was your most recent visit?	The respondent may answer this question using a variety of units of time: years ago, months ago, days ago etc. Be sure to record the actual number stated along with the unit of time. If the respondent states a specific year record the specific year. PROBE: What year would you like me to type?

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q17	Before today, had you heard anything about the changes in the river or lake that I just described?	If the Respondents reply that they “Haven’t thought much about this,” enter it as a “Don’t Know” with a note specifying their response.
Q17a	What had you heard?	We do not want respondents to tell us what we just told them a few moments ago. We want to hear what they heard BEFORE TODAY about algae in the river or lake. PROBE: Anything else?
Q18a	What changes have you seen?	We do not want respondents to tell us what we just told them a few moments ago. We want to hear what they heard BEFORE TODAY about changes in the river or lake that they have personally seen. PROBE: Anything else?
Q19a	What is that?	PROBE: Anything else?
Q20	Before today, had you heard anything about why there is now more phosphorus in the river and lake than in around 1960?	We do not want respondents to tell us what we just told them. We want to hear what they heard BEFORE TODAY about algae in the river or lake. If the Respondents reply that they “Haven’t thought much about this,” enter it as a “Don’t Know” with a note specifying their response.
Q21	What had you heard?	We do not want respondents to tell us what we just told them. We want to hear what they heard BEFORE TODAY about algae in the river or lake. PROBE: “Anything else?”
Q21a	Before today, had you ever heard of alum?	Do not probe DON’T KNOW responses
Q22	Before today, had you heard that alum could reduce algae in water?	We do not want respondents to tell us what we just told them. We want to hear what they heard BEFORE TODAY about algae in the river or lake. If the Respondents reply that they “Haven’t thought much about this,” enter it as a “Don’t Know” with a note specifying their response.
Q22a	What had you heard?	We do not want respondents to tell us what we just told them. We want to hear what they heard BEFORE TODAY about algae in the river or lake. PROBE: “Anything else?”
Q23 a	What would you like me to repeat?	PROBE: Anything else?
W1	Now please tell me whether you vote for or against the alum treatments, which would cost your household a one time additional tax of \$ (BIDAMT).	If Respondent asks to clarify information note specific questions. If the Respondent answers” Don’t Know,” the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: “Thanks. I’ll make a note of that.” [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] “It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you’re not completely sure.” [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
W1a	Why did you vote against the alum treatments?	Respondents may list more than one reason for voting against the program. If R mentions only one thing, probe “Anything else?,” and continue probing until R says “NO.”

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
W2	Could you tell me why you aren't sure?	Respondents may list more than one reason for being unsure. If R mentions only one thing, probe "Anything else?" and continue probing until R says "NO."
W3	What would spreading alum do that made you vote for it?	We want to understand exactly what it is about his particular program that made the respondent vote for it. If the respondent says something broad like, "the time difference" or "cost vs. benefit," probe: "Can you be more specific about what you have in mind?" The respondent may mention more than one reason for voting for the program. If R mentions only one thing, probe "Anything else?" and continue probing until R says "NO."
Q24	How sure are you that you want to vote (FOR/AGAINST) the alum treatments? Not sure at all, slightly sure, moderately sure, very sure, or extremely sure?	We want to find out how confident respondents are in their vote choice. If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q25	After spreading of litter is banned, how serious did you think the effects of algae in the <u>river</u> would be if no alum treatments are done? Not serious at all, slightly serious, moderately serious, very serious, or extremely serious?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q26	After spreading of litter is banned, how serious did you think the effects of algae in the <u>lake</u> would be if no alum treatments are done? Not serious at all, slightly serious, moderately serious, very serious, or extremely serious?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q27	When you decided how to vote, did you think that alum treatments would be done only if a court bans spreading of litter, or did you think that the alum treatments might be done anyway?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether the alum treatments would be done only if a court bans spreading or litter."
Q28	When you decided how to vote, did you think that phosphorus had caused the changes in the river and lake I told you about, or did you think that phosphorus had not caused those changes?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether phosphorus had caused the changes in the river and lake I told you about."
Q29	When you decided how to vote, did you think that it would take about 50 years for the river to get back to around 1960 conditions <u>without</u> alum treatments, or were you assuming it might take less time or more time?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether it would take about 50 years for the river to get back to around 1960 conditions without alum treatments."

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q30	Now let's turn to the lake. I told you it would take about 60 years for the lake to return to what it was like in 1960 <u>without</u> alum treatments. When you decided how to vote, did you think that it would take about 60 years, or did you think it would take less time or more time?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether it would take about 60 years for the lake to return to what it was like in 1960 without alum treatments."
Q31	When you decided how to vote, how well did you think that alum treatments would work at reducing algae in the water? Not well at all, slightly well, moderately well, very well, or extremely well?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether alum treatments would work at reducing algae in the water."
Q32	When you decided how to vote, did you think that if the alum treatments are done, your household would have to pay the amount I told you, more than that amount, or less than that amount?	We want to know whether respondents believed what we told them. We told them the tax would last only 5 years, but we want to know whether they think this is reasonable. If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether your household would have to pay the amount I told you, more than that amount, or less than that amount if alum treatments are done."

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q33	When you decided how to vote, did you think that the extra tax money would be used for alum treatments to reduce algae in <u>only</u> Tenkiller Lake and the Illinois River and creeks flowing into it, or did you think some of this money would be used to clean up <u>other</u> rivers and lakes in Oklahoma as well?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether the extra tax money would be used for alum treatments to reduce algae in only Tenkiller Lake and the Illinois River and creeks flowing into it."
Q34	When you decided how to vote, did you think that if the alum treatments are done successfully for the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake, this would or would not increase the chances that other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma would get alum treatments later?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION] If R asks for clarification for what we are asking, say: "After you listened to the information we presented, and you were deciding how to vote, we want to know what you were thinking about whether alum treatments in the Illinois River and Tenkiller Lake would increase the chances that other rivers and lakes in Oklahoma would get alum treatments later."
Q35	In general, how much do you believe what university scientists say? A great deal, a lot, a moderate amount, a little, or not at all?	We want to know whether respondents GENERALLY believe what university scientists say. If respondent asks what you mean by "what university scientists say" tell them: "I mean what they say in general."
Q36	In general, how much do you believe what the people who run Oklahoma state government say? A great deal, a lot, a moderate amount, a little, or not at all?	We want to know whether respondents GENERALLY believe what the people who run Oklahoma state government say. If respondent asks what you mean by "what the people who run OK state government say" tell them: "I mean what they say in general."

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q37	There are different ways for people to pay for new programs to protect the environment. (PAUSE). One way is for the government to pay the cost. This will raise everyone's taxes (PAUSE). The other way is for businesses to pay the cost. This will make prices go up for everyone. If you had to choose, would you prefer to pay for new environmental programs through higher income taxes, or through higher prices?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q38	During the last 12 months, how many times have you gone to any river or lake for sightseeing, fishing boating, swimming, or any other type of recreation?	We want to know the number of TIMES the respondent has gone to these places in the last 12 months (e.g., once, twice, 10 times, 20 times, etc.) If R responds with days, e.g., I went for 3 days, asks "was that one trip or three different trips?"
Q39	During the last 12 months, have you taken a trip away from home to observe birds or wildlife?	If respondent asks, "How far away is AWAY from home?" you should reply: "any trip away from your home, either to a nearby park or to some place much father away."
Q40	During a typical month, how many times do you watch television programs or read about wild animals or birds?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q41	Would you say you think of yourself as a very strong environmentalist, a strong environmentalist, a moderate environmentalist, slightly an environmentalist, or not an environmentalist at all?	If the Respondent answers "Don't Know," the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: "Thanks. I'll make a note of that." [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] "It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you're not completely sure." [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q42	First, in total, how many years have you lived in Oklahoma?	These do not have to be consecutive years, but we want the total number of years.
Q45	What is the highest degree or level of school you have completed?	We want to know the highest level of education respondents have COMPLETED. If they are currently enrolled in school (undergraduate, graduate, high school, trade school, etc.) mark the previous grade or highest degree received.

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q46	Do you have children or stepchildren of any age, including anyone who lives outside your household?	If R asks, "Do adopted children count?" say YES.
Q47	Do you have any grandchildren?	Respondents may include step-grandchildren as well. If R asks, "Do adopted grandchildren or step-grandchildren count?" say YES.
Q48	Did anyone in your household pay Oklahoma state income taxes in 2007, either by having taxes withheld from your income or by sending money to the State with a tax form, or did no one in your household pay taxes last year.	This is for the last full tax year. If the respondent asks you to explain what you mean by HOUSEHOLD, tell them "A household includes all the persons living in the same house." If R states they got all money back, enter YES for Q46 and Q47.
Q49	When you filed your state tax return for 2007, did you get a refund of all the money that you paid in before that?	If R does not understand this question, tell them, "If you had taxes automatically taken out of your paycheck every month, or if you sent a check to the state to prepay your taxes, you can still get some of that money refunded to you when you file your state income tax form. In fact, some people get back ALL of the money that they previously had withheld by the state or paid the state. So we would like to know whether you got a refund from the state for 2007 and, if so, whether the refund was ALL the money that the state withheld from your paychecks or you had paid the state in 2007."
Q50	What language do you usually speak at home?	This refers to the PRIMARY language spoken MOST of the time
Q52	Please choose one or more of the races shown here that you consider yourself to be white, black or African American, American Indian or Alaska native, Asian, Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islanders, or Other.	R can check multiple options. If respondent says something other than what is on this list, record their response.
Q53	My next question is about your family income. This includes income from jobs, pensions, social security, interest, child support, dividends, profits from businesses or farms, or any other sources of income. If you live alone, your family income is just <u>your</u> total income. If you live with other family members, your family income includes your total income plus the incomes of any of the family members who live with you. During 2007, what was your total family income before taxes?	We are looking for all sources of income. If R asks "should it include an additional type of income not listed?" say YES. If respondent asks what you mean by "family," tell them the standard definition of family: "those people living with R in 2007 who were related to R by blood, marriage, adoption, or 'consensual union' (i.e., living with a partner)." If R is unwilling to report income, first say, "This data is confidential and will not be associated with you in any way."
Q53 a	Was it \$40,000 or more in 2007?	This is an iterative process to try and identify income categories.

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q54	How difficult would it be for your household to actually pay the additional tax of \$_(BIDAMT)? Would it be extremely difficult, very difficult, moderately difficult, slightly difficult, or not difficult at all?	These are the same bid amounts presented in W1. If R asks “what do we mean by difficult?” reply: “we are interested in how hard it would be for the people in your household to come up with the money to pay this one-time tax.” If the Respondent answers “Don’t Know,” the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: “Thanks. I’ll make a note of that.” [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] “It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you’re not completely sure.” [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q55	Now that you’ve had time to think a bit more about the situation, I’d like to give you a chance to change your answer to the voting question if you like. Here is the question one more time: Now please tell me whether you vote for or against the alum treatments, which would cost your household a one time additional tax of \$ (BIDAMT).	These are the same bid amounts presented in W1. If the Respondent answers “Don’t Know,” the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: “Thanks. I’ll make a note of that.” [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] “It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you’re not completely sure.” [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q55a	Why is that?	We want to know what specific thing made respondents revote the way they did. If they make a broad statement, such as “it’s worth it” or “the cost” probe: “Can you be more specific about what you have in mind?” The respondent may mention more than one reason for voting for the program. If R mentions only one thing, probe “Anything else?” and continue probing until R says “NO.”
Q56	Thinking about all the information I gave you, overall, did it try to push you to vote one way or the other, <u>or</u> did it let you make up your own mind about which way to vote?	If the Respondent answers “Don’t Know,” the interviewer should pause for at least three full seconds to give the respondent time to think through an answer and give it. Most of the time, respondents will do this on their own. If, after three seconds, the respondent seems not to be generating an answer, the interviewer should say: “Thanks. I’ll make a note of that.” [PAUSE FOR ONE SECOND] “It would also be a big help to us if you would be willing to give me your best estimate in answering the question, even if you’re not completely sure.” [REPEAT THE QUESTION]
Q56a	Which way did it try to push you to vote?	If R says something other than FOR or AGAINST. PROBE TO GET THE RESPONDENT TO SAY EITHER FOR OR AGAINST: So would you say it pushed you to vote for or against the program?.

Question number	Question Text	QxQ
Q56b	Please tell me what made you think that it tried to push you to vote one way or the other	We want to know what specific thing about our survey or presentation made the respondent feel they were being pushed in one way or another. If they make a broad statement, such as “the whole thing” or “the pictures” probe: “Can you be more specific about what you have in mind?” The respondent may mention more than one reason for voting for the program. If R mentions only one thing, probe “Anything else?” and continue probing until R says “NO.”
Q57	In case my supervisor wants to confirm that we had this conversation, could you please tell me your full name and the best phone number to reach you at?	If R refuses, state “This information will not be provided for any marketing. It’s simply for verification that this interview actually happened.”
D2	How distracted was the respondent?	By distracted, we mean doing other business or taking care of family members or other activities.
D3	How attentive was the respondent?	By attentive, we want to know whether they were paying attention to you independent of external distractions (e.g., making eye contact).
D4	How well did the respondent understand the material?	Just because R asks clarifying questions to help them understand the material more does not imply they should be marked at a lower level (e.g., slightly or not at all).
D6a	Describe the difficulties.	We would like to know if R understood the tax amounts, tax period, and what they were actually getting for the taxes.
D10	Do you have any other comments about this interview?	This could include anything unusual that happened during the interview or any closing comments the R provided.